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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## SUIT FOR PEACE

Rebel Chief of Staff Asks for a  
Cessation.

### THE CALLANT KANSANS AGAIN

Col. Funston and Men Perform  
Deeds of Daring—Insurgents  
Put to Rout.

\*\*\*\*\*  
MANILA, April 28.—Gen.  
Luna, Aguinaldo's Chief of  
Staff, has sent an insurgent col-  
onel through the lines under a  
flag of truce to ask for a cessa-  
tion of hostilities.  
Col. Funston was overcome by  
heat.  
JOHN F. BASS.  
\*\*\*\*\*

NEW YORK, April 27.—A cable to  
the Sun from Manila says: The opera-  
tions against the insurgents were re-  
sumed with undiminished activity and  
vigor this morning and with small loss  
to the Americans. The Filipinos were  
driven to San Fernando, about nine or  
ten miles to the northwest of Calumpit,  
where they remain at present.

The day's fighting was marked by  
another American deed of daring,  
which had much to do with the defeat  
of the rebels. The fighting began as  
soon as there was light enough to per-  
mit effective firing. The battle was be-  
tween Gen. Wheaton's brigade, which  
was on the south bank of the Rio  
Grande de la Panpanga, and a strong  
force of insurgents on the north bank  
of the river. The Filipinos used old  
muzzle-loading cannon, but failed to  
do any execution with them. The en-  
emy were in a strongly entrenched po-  
sition, and the fire from our artillery  
failed to penetrate their defenses; con-  
sequently the battle was waged chiefly  
by the infantry. The Filipinos appar-  
ently suffered little loss from our rifle  
fire, and the prospect of dislodging  
them was not very bright, as the river  
prevented our troops from making  
their usual charge and driving the en-  
emy from the trenches.

At 10 o'clock the insurgents still held  
their three miles of trenches along the  
river. At this time Col. Funston, of  
the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, de-  
termined that it was necessary to give  
our men an opportunity to get into  
closer quarters. He called for volun-  
teers to cross the river, and a number  
of his men responded. Two men were  
finally selected, and they jumped into  
the river and swam across with the ob-  
ject of establishing means for an Amer-  
ican force to follow them. Prior to  
calling for volunteers Funston had ob-  
tained a long rope, and this the two  
men carried with them, no easy task  
under any circumstances, but particu-  
larly hard and dangerous when the  
line had to be slowly dragged through  
the water in the face of a heavy fire  
from the rebel trenches.

The men seemed to bear charmed  
lives, and though bullets fell all around  
them, kicking up little jets of water,  
neither of them was hit, and they  
landed safely on the opposite bank,  
and there secured their end of the rope  
to a tree.

While this was being done our troops  
kept up such a hot fire on the trenches  
that the rebels did not dare to leave  
their shelter either to capture the two  
men or to cut the rope. A raft had  
been hastily made with any material  
that would answer the purpose, and on  
it Col. Funston, with two companies  
of his regiment, crossed the river, the  
rope being used as a guiding line to  
hold the raft against the current. Several  
trips were necessary to land the men,  
but they all got ashore unharmed,  
the marksmanship of the enemy being  
extremely poor.

Once ashore the Kansans formed and  
were ordered to attack the trenches  
with an enfilading fire. This was more  
than the rebels could stand, and the  
backbone of the defense was broken.  
The main body of the Filipinos re-  
treating northward, while the remain-  
der escaped up the railroad under a  
heavy fire.

The left flank of the enemy reformed  
on the plain north of the river, and  
part of them took up a new position in  
the second line of trenches, where they  
made a futile attempt to hold their  
ground. Meanwhile the remainder of  
the Kansans and first Montana volun-  
teers slowly crossed the bridge, that  
had been badly damaged by the enemy,  
and then advanced on the trenches  
from which the Filipinos were speedily  
driven. The insurgents then retreated  
in the direction of Apalit, four miles  
north of Calumpit.

While our troops were engaged in  
driving the rebels from their second  
line of trenches a force of 2000 insur-

gents advanced in skirmish formation  
from Macabee, leaving a strong re-  
serve two miles distant. When they  
got within 2000 yards of our line Gen.  
Wheaton ordered the artillery to fire  
on them. Shrapnel began to shriek,  
and the rebels apparently did not re-  
lish it for they at once stopped their ad-  
vance, and, after delivering an inef-  
fective volley, began to retreat slowly.  
At this juncture a mounted officer,  
probably Antonio Luna, Aguinaldo's  
chief general, was seen to dash along  
the line, waving his sword and eiden-  
tly urging his men to return to the at-  
tack of the Americans. He succeeded  
in his effort, and the Filipinos rallied  
and fought for half an hour. The Amer-  
icans continued to shell them, and  
after a time got within effective rifle  
range. Soon afterward the enemy re-  
sumed their retreat, but retired in ex-  
cellent order.

The American advance continued,  
and three lines of trenches were taken  
before Apalit was reached. This place  
was taken, and it was found that two  
insurgent trains had been abandoned  
a short distance beyond town. These  
trains were probably destined for San  
Fernando, which has been the rebel  
capital since the fall of Malolos. San  
Fernando is now in plain sight from  
the American lines, but the town is at  
present beyond the range of our guns.  
A heavy thunder-storm which pre-  
vailed this afternoon prevented any  
further operations by our troops today.  
Our losses today were one killed and  
six wounded. Among these latter are  
three officers. The insurgents lost  
forty killed and wounded. Thirty-sev-  
en of the enemy were captured with  
their arms.

## ON A LAND CASE

A Decision Rendered by  
the Supreme Court.

Deal in Certain Lands in Walluku  
—Two Buyers Were in the  
Field—An Acquittal.

In the suit in equity of S. Abni vs.  
Jas. Ashford and A. V. Marcial, appeal  
from the Circuit Court, the Supreme  
Court yesterday handed down a de-  
cision affirming the decree appealed from  
dismissing the bill as to defendant  
Marcial. The points of law in the de-  
cision were:

"A grant of a remedy at law by a  
statute which is merely permissive  
does not exclude or abrogate a sim-  
ilar remedy previously existing in  
equity.

"A subsequent vendee is not a proper  
party to a suit in equity by a prior  
vendee against the common vendor to  
recover the first deed."

Originally defendant Ashford sold  
and executed to plaintiff a deed of con-  
veyance of certain lands in Walluku,  
Maul. The consideration named was  
\$2200. Five hundred dollars were paid  
in cash and the remaining \$1700 secur-  
ed by plaintiff's mortgage. At defend-  
ant Ashford's request the deed was  
placed in his hands to send to Canada  
for the purpose of procuring his wife's  
release of dower.

Later Ashford wrote to plaintiff stat-  
ing that it was out of his power to  
complete the sale and tendered him the  
\$500 already received and the note for  
the balance. These were refused. On  
the same date Ashford executed and  
delivered to other defendant, Marcial,  
a deed for conveyance of land for  
\$2500. This was duly recorded.  
Grantee had actual notice of prior con-  
veyance.

The decision rendered by the Circuit  
Court dismissing the bill as to the de-  
fendant Marcial and the Supreme Court  
affirmed. J. M. Kanakua and J. L.  
Kaulukou for plaintiff, C. Brown for  
defendant Marcial.

In the case of the Republic vs.  
Kwong Chong assault and battery, be-  
fore Judge Perry and a jury in the Cir-  
cuit Court yesterday, a verdict for ac-  
quittal was returned. The jury was as  
follows:

L. P. Fernandez, C. B. Huston, A. S.  
Prescott, A. Harrison, Henry Roth, W.  
C. Wilder, Jr., H. Waterhouse, Jr., C.  
S. Weight, John Buckley, James Stein-  
er, H. C. Vida and W. P. Johnson, E.  
P. Dole and A. L. C. Atkinson for the  
government; Francis Brooks for de-  
fendant.

The indictments against the Kahuku  
Japanese charged with murder in the  
first degree were read in Judge Perry's  
court yesterday morning.

J. A. Magoon has petitioned to be  
appointed administrator of the estate  
of the late C. P. Kanakua. The  
property is valued at \$1000 and consists  
mostly of realty in Ewa.

The petition of J. F. Humburg to be  
appointed guardian of the Podynn  
minors has been granted, with W. Wol-  
ters surety.

### Oahu's Mill.

Oahu plantation will begin grinding  
by the end of this week. Yesterday  
the mill was put through a test run  
to see how the machinery worked. Ev-  
erything proved satisfactory. It is es-  
timated that the crop will be between  
8,000 and 10,000 tons.

## DEATH AND RUIN

They Mark the Path of a De-  
vastating Cyclone.

### PROBABLY 100 WERE KILLED

Kirkville, Mo., Suffers From the  
Fury of the Storm—"Send  
Surgeons"—Rescue Work.

\*\*\*\*\*  
KIRKVILLE, Mo., April 27.  
—The sky emptied its fury in a  
cyclone upon Kirkville at 6:20  
o'clock tonight, when the east  
side of the town was wiped from  
the map. A broad, clean path,  
nearly a quarter of a mile wide,  
stretched through the town as smooth  
as the virgin prairie. Probably  
400 homes, where an hour ago  
families were asking the divine  
blessing upon the evening meal,  
are now scattered as fragments  
somewhere beyond the town in  
woodland and prairie.  
It is probable a hundred peo-  
ple were killed, the known list  
at 6 o'clock reaching twenty-  
one, and a thousand were in-  
jured. It will be long after day-  
light before any adequate con-  
ception of the destruction to  
life can be had.  
\*\*\*\*\*

It is the record of the St. Louis and  
Louisville cyclones all over again. The  
fatalities are upon every one's lips.  
Each blanched face on the street re-  
ports new calamity.

In the heavy rain following the cy-  
clone the balance of the people who  
escaped the calamity have turned out  
to rescue the injured and hunt out the  
bodies of the slain, and the surgeons,  
professors, operating staff and stu-  
dents, men and women, of the Ameri-  
can School of Osteopathy, which is lo-  
cated here, together with all the regu-  
lar doctors resident in the town, have  
formed a rescue and hospital corps,  
and in the darkness and rain are hunt-  
ing out the unfortunates to set frac-  
tured bones, bandage the lacerated and  
ease the pain of anguished hearts.

From every locality the cry comes  
up, "send surgeons." There are men,  
women and children in agony, and the  
rescuing corps are lifting roofs and  
searching the basements of houses all  
along the edge of the storm's track for  
the forms of the bleeding, dying and  
the dead. Cabs, express wagons, pri-  
vate conveyances and stretchers are all  
in service, yet the supply is wholly in-  
adequate and many needy ones are  
limping out of the wreckage and mak-  
ing their way as best they can to  
asylums.

Half a dozen wrecked buildings took  
fire immediately after the cyclone had  
passed. The fire bells rang out a call  
for help for Kirkville's needy, but  
there were none with time to stop these  
isolated fires. They were left to their  
own lesser work of destruction. Lurid  
lights from these bonfires now illumi-  
nate death's wake and help the res-  
cuers to carry on their errand of mercy.

Kent's undertaking establishment is  
being used as the charnel house, and  
a score of the dead are now there,  
some of them unidentified.

The homes just outside of death's  
path are open to refugees and people  
filled with gratitude for the deliverance  
of loved ones and themselves are do-  
ing a vain work to give comfort to  
other hearts bleeding with bruises of  
the flesh and immeasurable woe for  
fathers, mothers and children who are  
gone.

The storm king drove his chariot of  
wind and cloud in awful grandeur. His  
coming was announced with a roar  
like a fast mail train crossing a rail-  
way viaduct, with the deep, muffled  
rumble of distant thunder behind it.  
There was a suction from both sides  
and before the advancing column,  
while a steady crunching, crackling,  
grinding noise, as of a monster mowing  
down forests, sounded out of the death  
din. These undertones were the houses  
and trees that snapped before the cy-  
clone, and the sound of their grinding  
to powder was heard distinctly out of  
the roar of the elements a mile from  
the path of the cyclone.

Miss Carrie Gilman of this city is  
at present in Kirkville and was with  
the rescue party from the American  
School of Osteopathy.

Schooner Hiram Bingham.  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The  
missionary schooner Hiram Bingham

went to Oakland Creek yesterday. The  
crew say they had a terrible time from  
Kusaie to San Francisco. According  
to the captain the Bingham was short-  
handed, short of provisions, short of  
water, short of sails, and in fact short  
of everything. During the voyage the  
cook committed suicide. The men had  
to make sails out of sacks in order to  
get the vessel into port. Captain Tow-  
ers says it was the worst voyage he  
ever made. The Bingham is to be sold  
and replaced by a larger vessel. Dur-  
ing the past four years she has been  
in Southern seas.

### Senator and Ohio.

The United States transports Senator  
and Ohio got away from San Francisco  
April 27th for Manila with the Thir-  
teenth United States Infantry and a  
number of enlisted men and recruits.  
The absentees were gathered in quick-  
ly by a corporal's guard, and when the  
steamer sailed away the roll call show-  
ed nearly everybody aboard.

### TO EXILE FINNS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special ca-  
ble to the Journal from St. Petersburg  
says: The Governor of Finland has ob-  
tained authority from the Czar to ex-  
ile all people suspected of hostility to  
Russia and to the work now in pro-  
gress of "Russianizing" Finland. The  
order affects thousands of people.

## MORGAN CITY IN

A Transport with 600  
Soldiers for Manila.

A Cuban Veteran Ranking Officer  
—Civilian Employees—Stores  
in the Hold.

The U. S. Army transport Morgan  
City is at Oceanic dock coaling for  
Manila having arrived from San Fran-  
cisco early yesterday morning. Six  
hundred soldiers for the Philippines  
are on board under Lieut. Col. Wm.  
Van Horn who was in command of the  
18th U. S. Infantry at the battle of  
El Caney.

Captain W. M. Ekin is the U. S.  
Quartermaster and Commissary in  
charge of the ship. The other offi-  
cers with the troops are as follows:  
Captains Frank Taylor, Frank Ramsey,  
W. H. Wilhelm; Lieutenants A. W.  
Drew, T. W. Connell, Hugh Wise, C.  
S. Haight. Dr. John H. Williams and  
Joseph G. Reifnyder are the assistant  
surgeons of the U. S. Army aboard the  
ship.

Civilian employees of the War Depart-  
ment are on board as follows: E. D.  
Barnett, Chief Clerk in the Quartermas-  
ter's Department; J. H. Nolan,  
clerk in the Commissary's Department;  
H. B. Strauss, storekeeper, U. S. Quar-  
termaster's Department.

The Morgan City carries 1200 tons of  
government stores to Manila.  
This is the quickest trip made by the  
Morgan City to Honolulu and is the  
third voyage to Manila. She sailed  
from San Francisco at 8 p. m. April  
25th and averaged about 260 knots a  
day. On Wednesday she was off to  
windward and was slowed down to  
come in at daylight. The officers of  
the Morgan City are Captain Lombard;  
Officers T. P. Davies, W. Kenecally and  
M. Roberts; Chief Engineer W. H. Kel-  
ly; Assistants John F. Bird, S. M.  
Beede and B. Gorman.

The purser is G. H. Edwards who is  
favorably known here. His assistant  
is E. M. Hule.  
The Morgan City will probably sail  
Saturday or as soon as 280 tons of  
coal are on board.

### STAMPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Post-  
office Department is preparing to send  
a supply of stamps to the Director of  
Posts in the Philippines to replace the  
Spanish stamps. The stamps will be  
similar to those used in this country,  
but will have the word Philippines  
printed across the face. The following  
quantities will be forwarded in about  
a week: 2,000,000 ones, 4,000,000 twos,  
200,000 threes, 500,000 fives and 500,000  
tens.

### GERMAN CRUISER FOR SAMOA.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch from  
Shanghai to a news agency says the  
German protected cruiser Gefion has  
been ordered to proceed to Apia, Samoa,  
after embarking an extra supply of  
ammunition at Kiao-chow, China, and  
that another cruiser is to follow her.

## THE 50-CENT FEE

Some Expert Testimony Heard by  
the Committee.

### TWO SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

High School and Royal School—Emphasis  
on Mental Requirements—  
Deliberating.

The committee on select schools met  
yesterday afternoon in the office of the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Inspector Townsend presented an ex-  
tensive report containing statistics on  
nationalities and attendance. These  
showed that after the pupils reached  
the fourth grade fully fifty per cent  
dropped out. They either think they  
have sufficient education or are com-  
pelled to work.

Professor Scott spoke on the effect  
of doing away with the 50-cent fee. "I  
do not believe," said he, "in making a  
school select by charging a tuition fee.  
There are other methods. I think that  
the quality of being select depends  
more upon the qualifications of appli-  
cants than upon their ability to pay a  
50-cent tuition fee."

Rev. A. Mackintosh spoke of the  
Royal school and the effects of the na-  
tives and the foreigners mingling to-  
gether. He cited instances to show  
that where this condition was brought  
about it generally resulted in the for-  
eign pupils retiring from the school.  
No definite conclusions will be  
reached for some time. The reports  
and views expressed yesterday were in  
a great measure technical and dealt  
with the courses of study in the var-  
ious schools. The committee is pro-  
ceeding slowly and intends to go deep-  
ly into the question, so that whatever  
conclusion it comes to will be reached  
with a thorough knowledge of the sub-  
ject.

The views of Minister Mott-Smith  
are open. He thinks that the school  
system should be so arranged that any  
child may derive the benefits from it.  
But only upon the condition that he is  
mentally and morally fit for associa-  
tion with others. He believes that with  
these qualifications of character and  
scholarship the schools will be more  
select and upon a firmer foundation  
than they will be while a tuition fee  
is made the entrance requirement.

There were present at the meeting  
yesterday: Minister Mott-Smith, Pro-  
fessor Alexander and J. Q. Wood, the  
committee; Professor Scott, Rev. A.  
Mackintosh, Professor J. B. Lightfoot,  
Inspector Townsend and Dr. Rodgers.

### IN SAMOA.

Mataafa Forces Beaten by the "Friend-  
ly" Natives.

AUCKLAND (N. Z.), April 27.—Par-  
ticulars of the fighting in Samoa, con-  
tained in the advices received here  
from Apia under date of April 18th,  
show that the battle between the  
friendly natives and the rebels took  
place at Vailie, and that the latter lost  
100 men in killed and wounded.

Further details of the deaths of En-  
sign J. R. Monaghan of the United  
States cruiser Philadelphia and Lieut-  
enant P. V. Lansdale of the same ves-  
sel have been received. A deserter  
from the Mataafa forces says Monag-  
han and Lansdale were retreating  
when they were discovered by a chief  
and his wife, who were looking for  
dead men. They gave the alarm, and  
Monaghan was shot while continuing  
the retreat. Later, it appears, the re-  
bels returned and killed Lansdale.  
Monaghan fought until he was wound-  
ed, and he was then beheaded. The  
doctor's examination of the remains  
confirms these statements.

Sutelele, the principal rebel chief,  
ran away and told his people a hun-  
dred British had been killed. Mataafa  
deserters assert that the Germans sent  
cartridges in bags of rice and sugar  
along the coast in December.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* ATKINSON PLEADS GUILTY.  
\*  
\* BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—  
\* Edward Atkinson, the famous  
\* Boston millionaire, anti-imper-  
\* ialist and economist, in an in-  
\* terview today defiantly an-  
\* nounced that he was, personal-  
\* ly, the alleged traitor who had  
\* been flooding the American  
\* army in the Philippines with  
\* letters and pamphlets tend-  
\* ing to promote discontent and in-  
\* subordination and to prevent  
\* the men from re-enlisting. He  
\* also said he would keep on  
\* sending them.  
\*\*\*\*\*



## A STEP TOO FAR

An Administration Suspicion is  
Pat North.

## ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS CHARGED

Citizens Reported to be Fomenting  
Discontent Amongst the  
Troops at Manila.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: There was some talk at today's Cabinet meeting which indicated that the Administration had discovered a plot on the part of the anti-annexationists in the United States to cause trouble in the Philippines of a character not hitherto anticipated. Particulars of what the Administration knows of this alleged treasonable attempt are not obtainable, but there is reason to believe that it was based on the idea that the annexation sentiment could be weakened by causing dissatisfaction among the volunteers now serving under Gen. Otis with the hoped-for result that regulars alone would not be able to cope with the military situation.

The effect of this would be to impress the people of the United States with the idea that the Filipino insurrection could not be suppressed. It is said that the Administration has obtained possession of some telegrams that were sent to the Philippines by people in this country for the purpose of creating a mutinous spirit among the volunteers because they had not been sent home immediately after the declaration of peace between Spain and the United States. The Administration, it is stated, does not contemplate prosecuting the authors of this movement on a charge of treason, but rather desires to collect sufficient evidence to make their exposure complete.

Gen. Otis recently telegraphed the War Department that the volunteers all wanted to remain in the Philippines while there was fighting to do. More recently there has been a change of sentiment among the volunteers, or at least, it has been reported to the Government that they were dissatisfied and wanted to come home. It was hinted today that this dissatisfaction was to some extent traced to a movement that originated and was being carried on in this country.

The suspicion of the Administration has also been excited by dispatches bearing Manila and Hongkong date lines published in American newspapers that have represented a very bad state of affairs in the islands with respect to the military campaign against Aguinaldo's forces. It has been noticed by the authorities here that dispatches of that character have not been sent out by correspondents of English and other foreign newspapers, who would have no reason to suppress any information about disquieting conditions. While practically nothing of what the Administration knows can be obtained for publication, it is evident, to say the least, that the seeds of suspicion have been sown in the minds of those close to the President and sensational developments are not improbable.

MANILA, April 21.—9:05 P. M.—At 6 o'clock this morning three companies of the South Dakota Regiment marched from Cavite, and in conjunction with three companies of the Minnesota Regiment from Guluginto, north of Cavite, encountered a rebel force numbering fully 500 men, when two miles out. The enemy retired three miles in fairly good order, in spite of the fact that the rebels suffered heavy losses. The Americans, having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to return to the camp.

The heat is intense. At noon the thermometer registered 95 degrees. There were several prostrations from the heat among the troops, but only one man was wounded.

The army has opened fire on the enemy along the river banks today. The rebels are unusually active west of Malolos as far as Calumpit. They have been busy at work on their trenches and several new trenches have been discovered within two miles of the railroad. Fires are burning east of the railroad, and it would appear that the rebels are evacuating the foothill towns, in anticipation of an attack upon the part of the American troops.

## READY TO FIGHT.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Naval Reserve Association of Illinois, veterans of the Spanish-American war, has resolved to offer the Government 250 men for service in the Philippines. Secretary Long of the Navy Department will be advised of the action of the association.

## TROOPS IN GOOD CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department today:

"MANILA, April 21.—Adjutant General, Washington: Troops abundantly supplied and sickness, wounded included, only 7 and a fraction per cent of command. OTIS."

## CHARITABLE AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The will of the late Nicholas H. Chesborough, president of the Chesborough Manufacturing Company of this city, has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's office at Elizabeth, N. J. After bequeathing \$5000 each to his brother, Amos C. Chesborough of Saybrook, N. J., and his niece, Miss Abbie Mat-

thews of Summit, N. J., the will disposed of the entire estate, estimated at \$200,000, to charities and religious bodies. The principal provision of the will contemplates the establishment of the Chesborough Protestant Orphanage at Summit.

## More Steamers.

Prince Konoye, president of the Japanese chamber of peers, said at San Francisco that just before the suspension of the sitting of Parliament a bill had been passed granting subsidies to the two great steamship companies now operating lines between the Orient and California via Honolulu. This will mean that each of the companies will at once build for trade between Yokohama and San Francisco and for that between Yokohama and Seattle three ships which will be as large as those now in the trade. The trade between the United States and Japan, in the opinion of Prince Konoye, will continue to improve, and there will be cargoes for all the vessels now contemplated for the service.

## QUAY YET ALIVE

The Famous Keystone  
State Boss Wins.Acquitted in Court and Appointed  
Senator—He Will Not Get  
the Seat.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special to the Sun from Philadelphia says: The jurors who, for the past ten days have been considering the charges of conspiracy by former United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay to use the State's money illegally, this morning after nearly twenty hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and a little more than an hour after this verdict was received Governor Stone appointed Quay to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate pending the next session of the Legislature. Shortly after this word was received Senator Quay left for Washington. The notification that he had been appointed to the Senate was received when he was in the Hotel Walton.

Mrs. Stone wired Mrs. Quay her felicitations. The Governor said: "I have never regarded these suits in any other light than that of a political prosecution. As a lawyer I have gone all over the subject and would have been much surprised at any other result than acquittal."

Opinion is divided as to the action of the Senatorial appointment. After the crowd left the courtroom District Attorney Rothermel was questioned regarding the remaining indictments. He said there are three still pending, but he would not say what his course would be regarding them.

(Quay will not be accepted by the Senate. That body has refused several times to seat men similarly appointed. Governor Stone's action is simply the extension of political assistance to the famous Pennsylvania boss.)

## DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Which Is Better, To Try an Experiment or  
Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember, Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## PEACE FOR ALL

An Arrangement for Simultaneous Meetings.

Plan of the American Member of the  
International Commission—May  
15th the Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—As the American member of the International Peace and Arbitration Commission, Mrs. May Wright Sewall is sending out the following plan for holding simultaneous meetings throughout the world on May 15:

A universal and international demonstration is to take place in favor of the aims for which the peace conference, which will open on May 18 at the Hague, has been called together by the invitation of the Czar. This demonstration will consist in simultaneous meetings of women, held as much as possible on the same day (for which the 15th of May has been fixed) in most of the more important towns all over the civilized world. In these simultaneous meetings the women will proclaim their universal and unanimous idea of peace and the promotion of the principle of justice (instead of force) in the international relations of peoples. Besides, they will interchange addresses of sympathy with all the other women gathered for the same cause and the same hour in other countries.

These meetings must be held, as much as possible, in all the towns of each country. Their organization and execution ought to be centered in one hand, which also would take the charge of sending and of receiving the addresses of sympathy which would be exchanged between countries and which will have to be distributed to all places in the country where meetings will be arranged in time so that they may all be read aloud during these meetings. These addresses have to be sent beforehand until the 8th of May, by means of the central committee of one country to that of all the other countries, which will probably amount to fifteen or sixteen, and will have to be forwarded to the different meetings in copies.

These meetings will indorse short resolutions addressed to the governments to the peace conference, and the passage of these resolutions has to be communicated before May 17, to the following address:

"Vrader comite, Hague."

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Because of Sir Julian Pauncefote's strong effort to negotiate an arbitration treaty with the United States his selection by the British Government is regarded in well informed circles as an indication of the purpose of Lord Salisbury in favor of the adoption of a plan of international arbitration. In diplomatic and administration circles it is generally admitted there is little prospect of an agreement being reached by European Governments respecting disarmament and special attention will undoubtedly be paid by the several governments to the question of international arbitration and the amendment of the treaty of Paris of 1856.

Under the instructions to the American delegates they will favor the adoption of a plan of general arbitration which has been carefully drawn up by the State Department and considered by the President and his Cabinet. This plan contemplates the formation of an arbitration tribunal, permanent in character and comprising representatives of several powers agreeing to its organization.

The agreement will not require the several powers to refer their disputes to this tribunal, but they will be at liberty to submit them if any of them deem it proper to do so.

## American Delegation

It has been stated that hereafter all improvements of Honolulu harbor will be under the direction of the local consul-general for the United States—William Haywood. The indications for some time have been that the government at Washington would take charge of the work. It is declared to be the purpose to push not only the work that Mr. Haywood has been directing in the interest of the navy of the United States, but to as well rush along improvements required by the great growth of commerce in the past year or so.

## A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—F. E. Grisham, Gaas Mills, La. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

BIG INVOICE OF  
HARNESS,

Direct from the Boston Harness Co

VERY STYLISH

## BUGGY AND SURREY HARNESS

(Guaranteed Hand Made.)

Also, many other kinds of HARNESS, for light and heavy work. . . . .

## SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES

## WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; its simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

## "THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.

FORT STREET



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher and shuts up the mouth of the fool; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

## Hollister &amp; Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HUCKFELD, Vice President.  
E. S. HILL, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT  
JEWEL  
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 15c now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND REGENERATOR

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores in the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Eczema.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Rheumatism and Gout.  
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25c, 50c, and 1.00 each, containing six times the quantity of the smaller bottles. It is a permanent cure in the great majority of cases. BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PAID BY EXPRESS. VENDOR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Continental Drug Company, Limited, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.  
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Onomea Sugar Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.



## GEN. OTIS FURCE

How It is to Be Increased to  
30,000 Regulars.

### REGIMENT FROM PORTO RICO

Many Recruits Required—Certainty  
of Early Homecoming of  
the Volunteers.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The Eleventh United States Infantry, now in Porto Rico, under orders to proceed to this country, will be ordered to the Philippine Islands as soon as its ranks can be filled to war strength.

Three thousand recruits are to be sent from San Francisco as fast as possible to fill out the regiments now in the Philippines. Gen. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, is organizing detachments of these recruits and will ship some of them on every transport leaving for Manila. The highest estimate made by Gen. Otis of the number of men required in the Philippines is 30,000. There are 21,000 regulars now in the islands or under orders to proceed there. In addition to the Thirteenth Infantry, the Seventh and Twenty-fifth (colored) regiments of infantry and one dismounted cavalry regiment will probably be ordered to Manila very soon. This will increase the fighting force of Gen. Otis to about 27,000 men, the total number believed to be required in the islands at this time, with the certainty that the last of the volunteers will not be able to leave Manila until July. Three regiments of regular artillery are also to be sent as infantry, thus giving to Gen. Otis, after the volunteers have been withdrawn, a fighting force of more than 30,000 men.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The programme for the movement of regulars out to Manila and the volunteers homeward will be carried out according to Gen. Otis' statement contained in his dispatch of yesterday. Gen. Otis adds to his message the hopeful remark that he expects very shortly to be able to report a decided improvement in the situation in the Philippines.

The volunteers in the Philippines will return home in the order in which they sailed for Manila. The date upon which each troop sailed from San Francisco follows:

- May 25th—First California, Second Oregon and detachment California Artillery.
- June 25th—Companies A and B, Utah Artillery, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado and First Nebraska.
- June 29th—First North Dakota, Thirtieth Minnesota, First Idaho and First Wyoming.
- July 19th—First Montana.
- July 23d—First South Dakota.
- October 19th—First Washington.
- October 27th—Twentieth Kansas.
- October 30th—First Tennessee.
- November 3d—Fifty-first Iowa.
- November 6th—Troop Nevada Cavalry.
- November 9th—First Wyoming Battery.

### GERMAN SUGAR TRUST.

BERLIN, April 29.—The Neuste Nachrichten says the raw sugar and sugar refining syndicates have approved the terms of an agreement limiting the production of sugar for home consumption.

### FROM PONAPE.

The Secretary of State has received a letter from a correspondent in Ponape, Caroline Island, saying that "the people of Ponape just love and adore the American people; in fact, they like everything that is American. They are hoping and praying that the Americans will take possession of all of the islands; and, if not all, at least the island of Ponape."

### CHANCE FOR BURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—When the news of the action of Governor Stone in appointing Matthew Stanley Quay as United States Senator from Pennsylvania was received the question asked by politicians and the public generally was: "What will Governor Gage do in reference to the vacant Senatorship from California?" An effort was made to get from him an answer to this question, but he declined to make a direct statement.

"I will stand by the statement which I made at the time of the final adjournment of the Legislature."

This statement was a communication to the Legislature urging upon it the duty of electing a man in accord with

the national Administration. He pleaded for the laying aside of all prejudices and pointed out the great importance, as he viewed it, of having the State fully represented. His statement at that time, to which he referred last night, indicates that if he sees any way open to do so he will appoint a Senator, and the man of his choice will no doubt be Daniel M. Burns.

### THE COMMERCE OF SPAIN.

United States Consular Agent Mertens at Grao has submitted to the State Department some figures relative to the Spanish trade last year, showing the surprising fact that notwithstanding her complete defeat in war and her distressed economic conditions Spain was actually able to show a balance of trade in her favor for 1898. Mr. Mertens cites this fact as a demonstration of the natural wealth of the country. The total exports were \$132,401,038 and the imports were \$91,772,450.

## U. S. A. T. BADGER

She was Formerly a Ward  
Liner to Havana.

Commander Miller in Charge—Vessel and  
Officers—To Be at Apia Some  
Time

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The United States cruiser Badger, having on board the three commissions to Samoa from the United States, Germany and Great Britain, arrived from San Francisco at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, seven days out, having sailed from that port at 10:30 a. m. April 26th. She brought no mail and but few newspapers as it was thought by the post office authorities in San Francisco that the Coptic would arrive in Honolulu before the Badger.

The Badger was formerly the Ward line steamship Yumuri, running from New York to Havana and Vera Cruz. She has a tonnage of 4784 tons, is 336 feet long and 17 feet draught. She was purchased by the Government at the beginning of the war, armed with six 5-inch guns and six rapid-firing guns, and was in the auxiliary fleet around Cuba all through the war. She carries 210 officers, marines and blue jackets.

The Badger's officers are as follows: Commander, James M. Miller; Lieut. J. B. Milton and T. D. Griffin; Surgeon, O. D. Norton; P. A. Engineer, W. C. Herbert; Captain, N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C.; Ensigns, R. R. Belknap, J. R. Y. Blakeley and Yates Stirling; Naval Cadets, F. Morrison and E. J. Sadler; Assistant Paymaster, H. P. Ash; Pay Clerk, W. A. Hopkins; Boatswain, W. A. Cooper; Carpenter, J. A. O'Connor; Mate, C. Larson.

Commander Miller is famous as being in charge of the Merrimac until, under Hobson, she was sunk in Santiago harbor. He is an American of the most pronounced and popular type, square jawed and iron browed, and, since his graduation at Annapolis in '67, has seen service all over the world. From start to finish he was in the thick of the fray around Cuban waters during the Spanish war. Relinquishing command of the Merrimac he was placed in charge of the United States steamer Pompey until last December, when he received orders to take command of the Badger at Hampton Roads.

The Badger sailed from Hampton Roads February 1st, and after calling at Bahia, Montevideo and other South American ports, reached San Francisco on April 15th. Falkland Islands were stopped at for a short visit and the remains of brave Admiral J. H. Spots were exhumed and taken on board. He was in command of the Atlantic squadron at the time of his death, March 10th, 1882, which occurred while his flagship, the Brooklyn, was off Falkland Islands. It was a peculiar incident that the remains should be disturbed just 17 years after, on March 10th, 1899.

On board the Badger are two caskets for the bodies of the two American officers of the Philadelphia, who fell in battle with the Samoans in the brush near Apia. Lieuts. Lansdale and Monaghan. Both Lansdale and Monaghan were well known to Commander Miller and the former was a very dear friend, which makes this a pathetic mission, indeed.

Commander Miller does not know how long the stay at Apia will be. He is under orders of the commissioners and Admiral Kautz.

On the way from San Francisco the Badger sighted the City of Peking and another steamer bound east. She is anchored in naval row and will sail for Apia as soon as three hundred tons of coal are on board.

### ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

My son was afflicted with rheumatism, which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to be about again. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism. John Snider, Freed, Calhoun Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## DIARY OF REVOLT

Memorandum of the Stirring  
Events in Samoa.

### JASI-OFFICIAL ACCOUNT GIVEN

Record Prepared By the Printer of  
the Cruiser Philadelphia—The  
Battle—Deaths in Action.

(Harry Odell, the printer aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia, publishes in his paper "Our Flag" the appended graphic memorandum of the fighting in Samoa. The matter before going into type was vided by officers of the American cruiser.)

Saturday, April 1, 1899.

Our starboard steam launch with a 1-pounder mounted over the fore'side left to go up the West coast inside the reef while the Porpoise accompanied her on the outside. The Royalist went out to shell around Fagali.

The German merchant barkentine which left port a few days ago, and which has been laying up on the western horizon just outside the reef ever since is suspected of selling arms and ammunition to Mataafa. She was overhauled before leaving port.

### BATTLE OF FAGALI.

3:00 p. m. Distant firing heard to the East. Supposed to be the steam launch.

5:00 p. m. The Royalist is close in to the reef about five miles East. She seems to be acting strangely. Can not make out her signals. Two of her boats leave for the shore. She is firing shells ashore.

5:30 p. m. Wigwag from Camp Holloway says: "Captain says: 'Send reinforcements at once.' All our deck force was sent at once. This takes all the rifles in the armory. The Englishmen of the Tauranga were the first to get ashore."

8:40 p. m. Laird, shot in left hip; Andrews, in right leg; Johns, in left shoulder; McCarthy, through right wrist and Wellington, in right arm, brought aboard. Lieut. Lansdale, Ensign Monaghan and Acting Electrician Edsall missing and supposed to be dead, and Butler, shot through the heart, are the results of today's battle to our men.

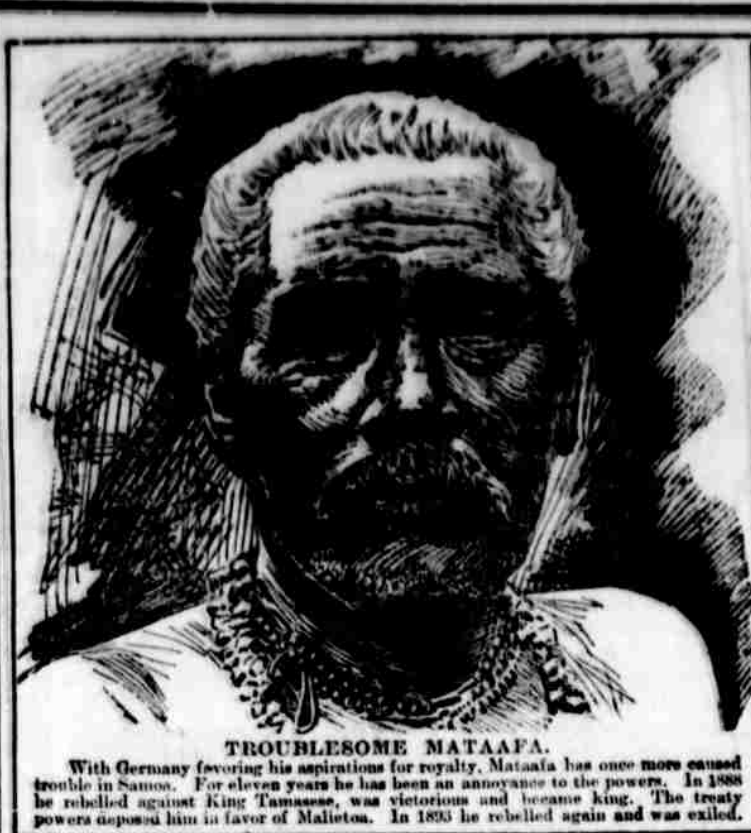
The little band of men that was to receive such rough treatment at the hands of the white-capped Mataafa men numbered less than 100 white men and about 100 natives. The natives led, being sent on ahead and on the right flank to deploy as scouts. The white men came in the following order: Colt's automatic and crew, English Marines, American Marines, American Bluejackets, English Bluejackets, etc. When they started on the return march this order was reversed and they were in this reverse order when the fighting began, except that the Colt's automatic was to the fore.

The senior officer was First Lieutenant A. E. Freeman, Executive Officer of the Tauranga, there was also present Lieut. Cave of the Royal Navy, Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, Executive Officer of the Philadelphia, and our senior officer. He was assisted by Ensign Monaghan and First Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C. The men came mostly from Camp Lansdale, only the squad on post being left behind, with twenty marines from Camp Holloway. The start was made from Camp Holloway at 1:30 p. m.

The route lay up the beach to the East for about four miles, then a narrow trail was followed till an inland road was found parallel to the beach and about one mile from it. This road was followed for about a mile to the village of Vailava. This village was burned and then the start for home was made.

Soon two white-capped natives were seen crossing the road ahead. They were followed on the cross road leading inland and to the South. (These two natives are now thought to have been decoys.) The lead was followed and the road turned to the west back towards Apia, leading through Fagali. This was followed down into a gulch, over a little muddy creek and up the other side, where the enemy was found in force. They opened fire from a little low ridge or breastwork at the top of the hill directly in front. The Colt's automatic was placed near a fence and a shell got stuck almost as soon as it started. This was soon fixed but a second shell immediately became jammed in the mechanism of the gun. Blacksmith Callaghan was trying to fix this when Mr. Lansdale ordered the gun abandoned. Fleher took out the barrel and hid it, while the rest of the crew scattered the cartridges over the ground. The natives were delivering a heavy fire though few of them could be seen.

Our own natives had very little ammunition and retired as soon as it was spent. Wellington was the first man wounded and was ordered to retire. When shot he was facing the enemy having just fired his rifle. The shot struck him in the right elbow from behind and he supposed it to be an accidental shot from our own side until he reached the Conulate, where Capt. White picked the bullet out of his arm. It was a big round slug which proves that they were nearly surrounded at the first. Shaw, of the Colt's automatic crew, took Wellington's gun, and standing close behind Butler picked the cartridges out of his belt for his crew carried no rifles. Lieut. Freeman was the first man killed. Butler fell into Shaw's arms with a bullet through his heart. He was shot in two places before this. Mr. Lansdale was wounded early in the fight. Near him was Mr. Monaghan. Ranlett and Callaghan started down the canon with Mr. Lan-



TROUBLESOME MATAAFA.

With Germany favoring his aspirations for royalty, Mataafa has once more caused trouble in Samoa. For eleven years he has been an annoyance to the powers. In 1888 he rebelled against King Tanumaloa, was victorious and became king. The treaty powers deposed him in favor of Mafalea. In 1893 he rebelled again and was exiled.

dale, but only succeeded in going about a quarter of a mile. Edsall was near in charge of a squad. Johns was in this squad. He got a bullet through the left shoulder. Mr. Monaghan, who had been firing his revolver with little or no effect, took Johns' rifle and a few cartridges and ordered him to retreat. Edsall had got separated from the others and was heard to call for help, but no one could find him.

Mr. Monaghan tried to save Mr. Lansdale and when last seen was standing over him with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, as yet unscathed by the rebel bullets. He had a look on his face that plainly told his determination to save his comrade officer or share his fate.

Laird was sitting with several others firing from behind a tree when a bullet skimming along the ground, passed through the fleshy part of his left thigh. He kept on firing until he became too weak to aim his rifle. He then retreated and after he had had his wound dressed by Dr. Odell aboard the ship he was taken to the sick bay and the bullet dropped out of his sock as he was being undressed.

McCarthy was on the retreat. He saw a native squatting down, took aim and fired. The native tumbled over. Another took his place. McCarthy tumbled him over and then McCarthy's rifle dropped to the ground. He had a bullet hole in the wrist between the bones of his arm, and he retreated.

Robert Hunt, a British sailor, had an exciting experience and narrow escape. He was surrounded by natives in a hand to hand fight. At last a war club hit him on the head. He sank down stunned. Thinking him dead the natives passed on. Along came another native with a beheading knife, in search of relics. Out of the marine's ear. The pain brought him to life. He jumped up with a whoop and down the hill he started. He passed some natives. He didn't stop. He came on to the beach. The beach was covered with his friends. He didn't see them. There was a boat there. He didn't see that. He kept right on into the water and was rescued by a boat.

As soon as all were out on the beach the Royalist commenced to shell the woods and the natives retreated. Andrews, off our ship, was shot just above the knee. John Prout and John Long, of the British, were killed, and Foxworthy, an English marine, was wounded. The latter was attended on the beach by Dr. Lung, of the Philadelphia.

Sunday, April 2, 1899. 8:00 a. m. Simultaneous messages from Lieuts. Field and Perkins say: "Seven mutilated bodies brought in by Mataafa natives. Lansdale, Freeman and Monaghan with their heads cut off. Edsall and Butler and two English sailors with ears cut off."

Later the heads were brought in by a French Catholic priest. The funeral services were conducted by Chaplain McAllister of the Philadelphia. The Catholic service was read over Mr. Monaghan and Butler by Father Forrester.

Monday, April 3, 1899. Early this morning the inhabitants of Apia between the two bridges were all moved west to the vicinity of the Catholic church, as it was said we were going to fire shrapnel and we wanted the citizens out of danger. 9:00 p. m. All reported clear and firing begun. Shells were thrown all over the hills back of Apia. The Tauranga, Royalist and Porpoise left the harbor and went outside to assist in shelling the hills back of Apia.

Saturday, April 8, 1899. The friendly natives had a brush with the white caps up near the new Catholic mission. The enemy had erected a stone fort here, from which they were driven. Four white caps and one red head were killed. The Mataafa man that was killed met his death in a singular manner. He had just shot a Mataafa man and ran forward to cut his head off, when the aforesaid white cap rose up and making a last effort shot him dead.

Thursday, April 13, 1899. The S. S. Hauroko arrived from Auckland with the collier Pukaki loaded with coal for us and the English ship.

The Pukaki left for Pago Pago and we followed her.

Pago Pago, Friday, April 14, 1899. We arrived at Pago Pago and began coaling. The native women are doing a thriving business selling curries to the crew. Their husbands are away at Apia fighting Mataafa.

Sunday, April 16, 1899. The Royalist arrived from Apia and is anchored further up in the harbor awaiting her turn to coal up.

Monday, April 17, 1899. We leave today for Apia with all our bunkers full of coal. We have about

eighty natives aboard to help fight Mataafa.

Apia, Samoa, Tuesday, April 18, 1899. We arrived in Apia this morning. There have been many skirmishes on both sides since we left here with a considerable number killed on both sides including two Mataafa chiefs whose bodies were brought in to Maliluu.

The fighting yesterday was the heaviest yet. Only natives were engaged. Four forts were taken near Stevenson's house. Twenty-six natives are reported as killed or missing on our side.

### Hero Martin Gavin.

Among the deeds of valor which are constantly being repeated at Manila is one which was performed by Private Martin Gavin of the First California. In the face of what seemed certain death he fired a hut crowded with Filipino sharpshooters, who had been annoying the American lines for hours.

Gavin's father and elder brother are both at Manila. The two brothers went through with the First California. Later the father went to the front as a member of the Wyoming battalion. The "old gentleman" is one of the familiar figures of California newspaperdom. For years he has been associated with various papers in different capacities. The young hero also has been connected with newspaper work having formerly been employed in the Call's mechanical department. He will receive one of the 188 special valor medals for distinguished service at Manila.

### AUTOMOBILE ON STAGE LINE.

Order for a Horseless Vehicle for California Country Roads.

STOCKTON (Cal.), April 29.—E. H. Lewis, proprietor of the stage line between Stockton and Jackson, in Amador county, this morning tried something novel in staging in California. The result of the experiment is an order to the Holt Manufacturing Company for the construction of a horseless carriage, which is to be coupled to a three-seated stage that will be able to whisk over California roads at a rate of eighteen miles an hour.

The experiment was made with the automobile, or horseless wagon, belonging to Holt Bros., which has become a familiar sight on the streets of this city. The automobile was coupled to the regular stage which Mr. Lewis drives out to Stockton every morning. The power was applied and with five passengers bound for Clements, Sutter Creek and Jackson the stage started.

The horseless carriage made good time along the streets of Stockton and well out on the Waterloo road, but it was found that the stage was too great a load for the two and a half horse-power engine which propelled the automobile, the best time that could be made being about five miles an hour. The four-horse team could make seven miles an hour, and it was substituted before Waterloo was reached.

The experiment was sufficiently successful, however, to show that the horseless carriage can be profitably used on work of the kind. The result is the order for the heavier machine, with eighteen miles an hour as the speed specification. It will be used as a motive power as far as Clements, but horses will be used on the steeper grades of the foothills.

### PAY FOR PHILIPPINE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON—The payment of the 20 per cent extra pay to the American troops in the Philippines has been extended to include all our soldiers now in service and will continue until hostilities in the Philippines cease. The troops in the Philippines, both officers and men, will be given the two months' extra pay when mustered out.

### CARNEGIE'S NEW VENTURE.

SHIPMING, Mich., April 29.—It is rumored today that Andrew Carnegie is to secure control of the Lake Superior mines, the largest producers on the Marquette range.

The best at the lowest  
price at HOPP'S.

## Keep Cool

About it; you may be fighting mad when you learn our prices and compare them with those charged in other shops for inferior goods. We buy our stock of furniture to sell, not to keep. We charge a reasonable price for things and in that way we are constantly putting furniture into the homes of town people.

This week we are going to offer you your selection of various styles of

## Parlor and Dining Room Chairs

at an inside figure.

Also ask us to show you our

BEAUTIFULLY CARVED

## HARDWOOD EXTENSION TABLES.

The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and are not so expensive.

You'll be interested in our assortment of

## Rugs.

We have many pretty patterns for you to choose from; some large, some small, some plain, some fancy, at very reasonable prices.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,

111 KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT  
WATERHOUSE'S

## HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica,  
Carlsbad,  
Bohemian,  
Dauton Fancy,  
Wedgewood,  
(In white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs,  
B & H Art Lamps,  
American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

## J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block,  
Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware,  
Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899.

## A HERO.

"Ensign Monaghan tried to save Lieut. Lansdale and when last seen was standing over him with a sword in one hand and pistol in the other, as yet unscathed by the rebel bullets. He had a look on his face that plainly told his determination to save his comrade officer or share his fate." (From "Our Flare.")

We can afford to rein up for a moment our foaming horses that drag the swaying chariots around the race course with its great money prizes conspicuous at the goals, and salute the remains of Ensign Monaghan of the Philadelphia, when they pass through our port to final burial at home. For did he not do more than his duty? When he had done the duty of a soldier in the conflict between the ships and the Samoans, he was justified in taking measures for the protection of his own life. But he saw a larger duty to his friend, stricken down and in the hands of the savages. The instinct of preservation, often an overruling passion, wrestled for a moment in his heart with loyalty to a friend and comrade, and instantly the courage of loyalty mastered his purpose, and he too faced the savages and died with his comrade. It was a dual death—the death of the soldier promptly met at the tap of the drum, and the death of the man, generous, unreserved and Christ-like in self-sacrifice.

Twenty years ago an express train at its highest speed, approached a bridge on the Hudson river railway line, the draw of which was open through the blunder of the bridge tender. The fireman leaped from the train. "Doc" Simmons, the engineer, refused to follow, grasped the lever, whistled "down brakes," and went down in the wreck. Of him one wrote:

"Down brakes!" One splendid hard held breath,

And 'o! an unknown name strode into sovereignty from death

Trailing a path of flame, Home—but his foot grew granite fast;

Wife—yet he did not reel; Babes—ah! they tugged! but to the last

He stood there, true as steel."

Dare anyone who looks upon these acts of self-sacrifice, deny the immortality of the soul? Dare anyone say that souls, gifted with such divine instincts, were arrested in their growth by mortality, and remained eternally incomplete? These deeds are the blazing evidences of immortality, which compelled belief in its existence, before there came the assurance of it by Revelation.

## JOURNALISM.

Henry Reeve was for sixty years well known in England as clerk of the Appellate, Registrar of the Privy Council, leading writer on the London Times, and editor of the Edinburgh Review. His knowledge of Continental politics was so accurate and extensive, and he used it to such good purpose that the Times obtained great political influence in the European courts, as well as among Englishmen.

One incident in his career, especially exhibited his ideas about independent journalism, and the widely different positions of the statesman and the editor. This distinction few understand and therefore blame an editor for taking a position which he would not take if he were in the responsible office of a statesman. As a lesson to the young who are not generally instructed to look at affairs from this standpoint, it is especially instructive.

When Louis Napoleon destroyed liberty in France by his coup d'etat, Reeve wrote "leaders" in the Times bitterly denouncing him. Lord Granville, the premier, wrote to him that such articles goaded Napoleon to do mischief to England, and he wrote, "may seriously inconvenience us."

In a reply Reeve propounded his views of journalistic responsibility: "I should agree with you in deprecating the censure of the Times on the French Government if I thought that it had been incited by any foolish desire to goad on Louis Napoleon to acts of violence, or that it had been carried beyond the bounds of a just commentary on the events of the day." What are these bounds? "The responsibility of journalists is in proportion to the liberty they enjoy. No moral obligation can be greater. But their duties are not the same, I think, as those of statesmen. To find out the true state of facts, to report them with fidelity, to apply to them strict and fixed principles of justice, humanity and law; to inform, as far as possible, the very conscience of nations, and to call down the judgment of the world on what is false or base or tyrannical, appear to me to be the first duties of those who write. Those upon whom the greater part of political action devolves are necessarily

governed by other rules." After drawing this broad distinction between the function of journalists and that of executive statesmen, Reeve went on to say that, "In this particular case I further see advantage from the course of a fair and independent judgment on those affairs. It will not, perhaps, be forgotten by France, when her press recovers its voice and her real leaders their power, that the public opinion of England protested with indignation against the violence done to her neighbor; and, as I believe this eclipse of liberty in France to be as ephemeral as it is violent, it would be a permanent source of resentment abroad if this country had not expressed what every free people must feel on such an occasion. Nor is it, in my opinion, useless or unnecessary to keep alive in England a strong feeling on this subject. This nation is a good deal enervated by a long peace, by easy habits of intercourse, by peace societies and false economy. To surmount the dangerous consequences of such a state, the Government will require the support of public opinion, and that can only be obtained by convincing our countrymen of the truth that we have now a dangerous and faithless neighbor. Happen what may, there is nothing so important as to sustain a tone of moral independence and a clear judgment among the people of England, who will grudge no sacrifices if they are convinced that the principles they cherish are even indirectly threatened from abroad." Lord Granville acknowledged that the principles laid down by Reeve were sound. "Your letter," he said, "is able and unanswerable. I have no doubt that what the Times says is right, and that it is justified in saying it." Reeve's letter and Lord Granville's were laid before Delane, the editor of the Times, who thoroughly approved of the position taken that a journalist's duty is not identical with a Minister's. The two may have the same object in view, but their means of attaining it are, necessarily, different. A Minister should not substitute leading articles for civil dispatches, neither should a journalist bore and perplex his readers with materials for a blue book. Again, it was a journalist's duty to protect in the name of justice and humanity against such an outrage as the coup d'etat, whereas a Minister, whatever he might feel as a private person, was bound, in his dealings with the French Government, to suppress his personal opinions.

This incident discloses with singular clearness the difference between independent journalism which may and does, fall into error at times, and the partisan journalism that operates like a toy dog, and only barks when the bosses squeeze the bellows. The partisan press predict disaster whenever independent journalism stands in the pathway of popular sentiment. But Reeve illustrated for many years the power for good of such journalism.

## NO AID TO THE FILIPINOS.

The Administration will have little trouble, in the Philippines, with Americans who may offer aid and comfort to Aguinaldo. The Americans who are opposed to the Philippine war will not betray the government. Moral treason of this kind is not in the blood of the race. The meanest voter has the same right to oppose the prosecution of the war, as the President has to carry it on, but he will commit no overt act which will give the enemy material comfort.

If the Filipinos are braced up by the reports from America which represent the anti-expansionists to be strong and increasing in numbers, it is only one of the incidents in the process of extending American influence. The scheme of expansion does not include the right, in the rule of democracy, to suppress any man's or any party's thought or speech. It is better that the Filipinos get moral aid and comfort from anti-expansionists in America, than that the despotism of democracy prevent and free discussion be suppressed.

The Filipino leaders are well aware of the military situation on the mainland. They know, as well as we do, that the regular army fixed at the number of 61,000 men, and authorized by Congress nearly a year ago, has not been yet fully recruited. The fact suggests to them that there is a general disapproval of the war, and it is a very suggestive fact, if the situation is not deteriorated. The military operations of the last year have created a realizing sense of what war really means. There are now a hundred thousand young soldiers who will testify that campaigning in the tropics does not mean bananas and flowers and sleeping under Royal palms, but it means hard work, tough and without number reckoned on it, and not found it.

## "HE WHO BREAKS, PAYS."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, defining public opinion, said from the Plymouth church pulpit that "the vengeance of God will follow the American people, because of the inhuman treatment of the Indian by the frontiersmen and government agents."

The pulpit and the moralists also tell us that the vengeance of God will follow the departure from those duties which common sense and conscience command.

It is time to ask the question once more—are we not committing a political and a moral crime in staking the prosperity of these islands on the single industry of sugar? Are not, in the experiences of communities, the diversified industries necessary to the development of character, and the well being of the whole community? Is not our conduct, in this respect, so flagrantly wrong that it also invites the vengeance of God?

These questions no doubt will be met with the replies of good and even pious men, that Providence does not interfere with business matters, and that the existence of a single and very prosperous sugar industry, and the payment of big dividends, is a plain indication that a single industry, and the labor of 40,000 Asiatics which creates this prosperity is a condition of things called "special Providences," and should not be disturbed by introducing such uncertain projects as diversified industries.

If, on the other hand, this should prove to be an incorrect view of the case, and diversified industries are, on the whole, necessary to the well being of the community, and to the life of civilization, then the vengeance of God may be expected. Even if it is conceded that this vengeance will finally appear, nearly all men, in their hearts, look upon it as a sort of Divine policeman, whose club may be dodged, or who may be fooled out of making any arrests. And if they are pressed with the question: "What are your duties to posterity?" reply in the words of the rural philosopher, "Let posterity skin its own skunks."

In commercial history there is no record of continued prosperity in any single industry, because steady economic development reconstructs industries, and brings with reconstruction, depression, misery, and bankruptcy in the long run.

Over a vast area of the national domain, included within the Southern States, is one of the finest of all industries, that of cotton production. The cry from millions of the cotton cultivators is that they are forced to live in poverty, because of the low prices of cotton, and their children must be brought up in ignorance and heathenism.

Yet able men and able journals in the South urge the diversifying of industries, and cite abundant and unquestioned proof that with cotton, commanding instant gold at the gates of every farm, and with diversified industries, especially the production of home supplies, the South would be as prosperous as any land.

The condition of the South stands as a solemn warning to the people of these islands.

Have the gods made our people mad that they see nothing? Can they not know that while the cotton planters of the South have almost a monopoly in the production of the cotton supply and tariffs cannot touch its price, the sugar producers here are largely dependent upon the shifting laws of Congress, for their great prosperity, and upon a labor supply which is condemned by the national policy and laws? Will they not stop to read the official reports made to the Imperial Government of Great Britain, regarding the sugar industries of her colonies, that the only hope of future prosperity is in creating diversified industries?

It is believed that the national government will establish an experimental station here. It will do so in its own time, and with limited means. But it cannot meet the sharp pressing needs of these islands. Nor can it prevent the absorption of the land by sugar plantations so that diversified industries cannot get a foot-hold.

The measure of what should be done is the danger of the situation.

The sugar interest itself, if it will take broad views, can well afford to carry a large expense in creating diversified industries, merely for self preservation. It reckons on social stability, because events have secured it heretofore. So have other communities without number reckoned on it, and not found it.

After all, the music that pleases and thrills a prosperous community is: "After us the deluge."

## THE COOKS.

It is time that the riot act be read to the cooks of this town. There are many excellent, skilful and faithful cooks, but the number of worthless, ignorant and incompetent ones has increased enormously, together with their demand for wages, and some ac-

tion should be taken to get rid of them. Even those who are able and willing to pay the highest wages are annoyed by these incompetent cooks. Those who cannot afford to pay large wages are at the mercy of these worthless Chinese and Japanese servants.

The women should meet and organize some scheme for putting a stop to this miserable condition of things. It is simply intolerable. It can, however, be stopped by intelligent work. What woman will take the lead in the matter?

There are several remedies. A cooking school might be established, at the expense of the organization, and every Chinese or Japanese who is willing to be taught, should have instruction free, or at a small expense. The result would be, in time, a surplus of good cooks. The cost of such a cooking school is small, and the benefits would be enormous.

Moreover, no woman in this place should accept any cook, unless he brought a certificate from the head of the school that he was competent and reliable. There should be grades of cooks and wages should be adjusted to the different grades. If the employers of cooks stood by each other, there would soon be such a condition of affairs that competent cooks would be abundant, and the peace of many homes be secured.

Another suggestion has been made by "one who knows."

In the city of Bombay there are many hundreds of excellent cooks. They are known as "Canarines" from Soa, and have excellent reputations for skill in cookery. The wages they receive are small, about one fourth of the amount of wages paid in this place. It is believed that enough of them can be obtained from Bombay to end this wide spread domestic misery, arising from unreliable service.

The scheme of a cooking school, or the importation of these "Canarines," would bring the results desired.

But these results must be secured by woman's work. Men will not undertake the business. Women of wealth can do a great service in furnishing the means that will abolish this crying evil.

Let the pulpits discourse on the influence of bad cooks and bad cooking on Christianity, and enforce the moral duty of improving the kitchens.

## THE VALUE OF COMMERCE.

A complaint was published in the Advertiser of yesterday, against the owners of vessels visiting or loading at this port because they did not purchase supplies of our merchants, and give employment to our mechanics. Mr. Goodman, the complainant, charges these owners with selfishness because they prefer to buy their supplies in the cheaper markets of San Francisco and elsewhere, although they obtain large profits out of the island trade. As a rule, all men buy in the cheapest market, without any regard to moral principles.

It is only the commercial tender feet, and the linen duster boomer who sincerely ask consumers to pay high prices in order to encourage home industries.

But this complaint suggests what the condition of this port will be when the Nicaragua canal is open. Enthusiasts become very red in the face, and inspired when they dwell upon the vast profits from the commerce of the Pacific, but not one of them descends from the clouds and touches the earth of fact. There is a popular belief that merchant vessels carry and spend money. It is founded on an ignorance of the way vessels are equipped, and of the methods of commerce. One case will illustrate the method. Norfolk, Va., ranks third in the quantity of cotton exported from the United States. The railway companies bring the cotton to the docks, and many hundreds of steamships carry it to Liverpool. The quantity exported, and for which enormous shipping facilities are required, is not less than 3,000,000 bales a year. The only effect of this vast commerce upon the trade of Norfolk is that the wages of several hundred negro laborers are spent in the place. The vessels taking cotton freight bring their own supplies, with the exception of fresh meat, and of this they use little. The officers of the vessels, on small wages, and the crew on less wages do not spend money. At the terminus of one railroad in that place there is an extensive coal supplying dock and apparatus. Three to five hundred vessels per month arrive, remain several days and depart with cargoes of coal. The theorists believe that such a commerce "builds up a city." But the income to the city from this commerce is trifling. The vessels bring their own supplies. The income from the vegetable farms in the neighborhood of the city, amounting to over \$2,000,000 a year, is a thousand times more profitable to that city of 35,000 people than the profits of the trade from vessels.

At Old Point Comfort, Va., the most central cutting port, and within the largest and deepest harbor on the Atlantic coast, as many as twenty large foreign and domestic steamers will lie at anchor for many days, waiting for

## Hood's Pills

Favorite Cathartic

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and undisturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body.

## CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

## Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

orders. Two grocery stores will furnish them all the supplies they need. These steamers drop no money there.

The opening of the Nicaragua canal will probably bring a large European fleet, especially British to this port, as a calling and coal station. But the coaling of these vessels will be done by machinery and a few laboring men. So far coal heavers have not made fortunes, and the profits on coal are close. Since the use of canned goods became general all vessels are supplied with them at the home ports. It would be an interesting question to investigate; the amount of money spent in this port, in the forties, by one of the old whalers, of 350 tons burden, and the amount spent by one of the large steamships of the present day, equipped with refrigerators.

Port Said at the entrance of the Suez canal is another instance of the very moderate prosperity given to a calling port by an immense commerce. Western towns of America have grown with much greater rapidity than this at which an enormous commercial marine gathers.

But when commerce "breaks bulk" in a port, whenever distribution and exchange takes place, as is now done to some extent in Hong Kong, whenever manufacturing is established there is hardly any limit to the growth and prosperity of a place. The distribution of goods, and the manufacturing of articles distributes money to laborers, and creates a most desirable class of small traders who make moderate profits and build excellent houses.

At Newport News, Va., the terminus of a trunk line, where there is one of the largest grain elevators in America; where the facilities for stowing and delivering coal to 500 vessels a month are unequalled, there was little growth and prosperity, until the ship yard was constructed, and 4000 men received wages which were and are, distributed weekly. Although the water is 30 feet deep at its docks and 60 feet deep in the ship channels, the place, in spite of its grain and coal trade, had no prosperity until it began to manufacture steamships and distribute money among the people.

Honolulu will be, beyond doubt, an important port in the future commerce of the Pacific. How important is a very open question.

## OLAA IS FAVORED.

Substantial Men Applying for the New Stock.

The great Olaa plantation enterprise is being floated in the business-like way which its presentation to the public by the promoters indicated would be the case.

Up to the noon hour yesterday something over half a million of the capital stock had been subscribed for in person by investors at the office of Mr. Dillingham, in the Judd building. Among those who signed were a number of prominent business men for large blocks and agents representing out of town people.

It is evident thus early that those who are going into Olaa have studied the prospectus carefully and are seeking the ultimate profit. Much of the money that has been hoarded for the past month is going for Olaa shares. A large amount of the stock is to be taken in Hilo and there have been a number of applications from the United States for the shares.

The Dillingham office was a scene of great activity yesterday and the clerks were more than half the night straightening out or arranging the business accumulated. The books will be open again today. On Monday next the apportionment of stock will be announced.

## PLAGUE REPORTED.

PARIS, April 21.—The Fronde gives a rumor that three cases of the plague have occurred among the employees in one of the big shops of the city, to which the disease was brought in carpets of Eastern manufacture. The paper demands that a strict investigation into the matter be made.

## A COFFEE PLAN

Scheme to Keep Up Price of the Commodity.

## THERE HAS BEEN FLUCTUATION

Some Startling Figures—Proposal to Regulate the Export—International League.

The recent history of the great crops of the world, both of food and fibre, has been one of steadily increasing production and steadily declining price. A notable exception to this was the comparative failure of the wheat crop in many countries last year, by reason of which this country profited largely; nevertheless, wheat is back again to prices not very far from its old low average, and there is a promise of good crops for the coming season in all the grain-producing lands. Whether from considerable enlargement of the areas devoted to the cultivation of these crops, or from more thorough and scientific means of agriculture, or from freedom from the insect pests and weather damage which in former times made the results of agriculture so precarious, the tendency mentioned holds true.

No staple product illustrates this to a greater extent than that staple of universal use, coffee. The appended table shows the fluctuations in its supply and price for several years past:

	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
Price No.7								
blo. new								
Yls. at								
present								
time ....	6%	6%	7%	18%	16%	15%	16%	18%
We find a visible supply (in thousands of bags):								
1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	
April 1.								
6,010	6,170	4,082	2,960	2,704	2,800	2,221	2,8	
July 1.								
7	5,438	3,976	2,888	3,110	2,140	3,101	2,9	







## FUNSTON AT IT

The Little 'Kansan' Still a Gallant Leader.

## HIS BRAVE MEN FOLLOW

One of the Most Brilliant Charges of the War—Gen. Hale's Brigade in Action.

MANILA, April 25, 10:30 p. m.—General MacArthur's division fought its way to the Filipino trenches before Calumpit today, advancing four miles, mostly through woods and jungle and crossing the Bagbag river. This was accomplished at the cost to the Americans of six killed and twenty-eight wounded, the First South Dakota regiment being the heaviest loser.

After fording the river the South Dakotans pursued the insurgents to the outskirts of Calumpit, but the town was found to be so strongly protected that General MacArthur deemed it best to withdraw the tired fighters and go into camp for a night's rest before making the final assault.

The largest buildings in Calumpit were being fired by the Filipinos while the Americans were crossing the river fully a mile away, indicating the enemy's intention to abandon the place. The insurgents seem to have adopted a settled policy of retiring from one position after another, after inflicting the greatest possible damage upon the advancing army. The forces today were well drilled. Every foot of the ground was tenaciously disputed by thoroughly organized troops, who stood remarkably firm even before artillery.

The enemy had planned to wreck our artillery transport trains. This attempt was a failure, but one span of the iron railway bridge over the river was destroyed hampering the American transportation for some time. The Filipinos cut the girders, intending to have the structure fall with the train, but it collapsed prematurely of its own weight.

The Bagbag river, which is about a hundred yards wide at that point, was splendidly fortified and the Americans were compelled to approach an open space from which the rebels had cleared every obstruction to sight. The bank of the river, a high bluff, was surmounted with trenches, capped with rocks, loopholed and partly hidden by bushes.

General Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, leaving camp beyond Malolos City. General Hale's, which started yesterday, was earlier on the march and sweeping westward toward the railroad. The armored train was being pushed by Chinamen, the Twentieth Kansas regiment advancing in extended order on the left and the First Montana regiment with the Utah Light Artillery on the right.

The rapid-fire guns on the train opened the ball at 11:30 a. m., about a mile from the river, their popping alternating continuously with the boom of the six-pounders.

The Montana regiment and the Utah batteries at the same time entered the jungle, from which the insurgents, who were occupying large, straggling villages of huts, poured heavy volleys.

In the course of an hour the Americans had forced a passage through the woods to the open space in front of the river and the artillery, immediately on wheeling into the open, began shelling the Filipino trenches.

In the meantime Company K, Twentieth Kansas, led by Captain Beltwood, performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign. The regiment was being held in reserve and Company K charged a distance of a quarter of a mile over a corn field to the bank of the river, near the bridge, where the insurgents from a trench were peppering the armored train, then about 200 yard down the track. The company found shelter in a ditch.

Colonel Fred Funston called for volunteers to cross the river and the colonel himself, Lieutenant Ball, a private of Company K, a private of Company E, Trumpeter Barsefield and Corporal Ferguson of Company I crawled along the iron girders. While this was going on the men of Company K from the ditch were fusillading the trenches in the endeavor to divert attention, but the Filipinos got the range from a trench down the river and their bullets soon spattered the water under the structure. Having reached the broken span of the bridge the small but valorous party of Americans slid down the caisson, swam a few yards to the shore and crawled up the bank, the little colonel leading the way to the trenches, revolver in hand, while the few remaining Filipinos bolted.

Colonel Funston said afterward: "It was not much to do. We knew they could not shoot straight and that our boys would attend to them while we were crossing."

General Hale's troops, on the right, had the hardest fight. They followed the north bank of the river nearest the town from the east, with the First Nebraska regiment on the left and the First South Dakota and the Fifty-first Iowa beyond. The country to be traversed was mostly jungle, but the Filipinos stood their ground, even in the open spaces.

## New Church Paper.

By members of the Ministerial Union and other gentlemen of the city, Rev. H. V. Morgan has been encouraged to undertake the publication of a religious paper here. It will be a weekly and will be undenominational. Mr. Morgan's paper will be called "Pulpit and People" and contributors so far engaged are: Revs. W. M. Kincaid, W. A. Gardner, G. L. Pierson and Alexander Mackintosh. Others who have been solicited or will be invited to write for the paper are Revs. J. A. Cruzan, John M. Lewis, Austin and Hill. The first number of "Pulpit and People" will appear within a fortnight.

## IN FEAR OF REED

## The Ex-Speaker to Locate in New York.

Suspicion That He is Posing for the Convention of 1900—Has Strong Backing.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Thomas H. Reed's change of residence from Maine to this city has created uneasiness among the friends of President McKinley. They suspect that instead of abandoning his Presidential ambition Reed has merely shifted his ground to be in a better position to attack the convention next year.

Governor Roosevelt's admirers also are not overjoyed at having a Republican of Reed's importance invade the State. They fear he may stand in the way of their favorite when the time comes for New York to select candidates.

Senator Platt's friendship for the former Speaker is looked upon as an element of danger in the situation. While ostensibly supporting Governor Morton for the nomination in 1896, it was no secret that he was really for Reed. Though he has made his peace with President McKinley and is now on an intimate footing at the White House, the President's friends have not forgotten the bitter assaults which he made upon President McKinley before the St. Louis Convention.

They are disinclined to credit the financial reason given by Reed's friends for his removal to this city. They say he was receiving a comfortable income, and that he would not have withdrawn from his position of power and influence in Washington merely for the sake of increasing it. They suspect that a secret understanding exists between him and Senator Platt whereby the fight which was lost in 1896 will be renewed next year.

With the seventy-two delegates of New York at his back Reed would be a much more formidable candidate for the Presidency than he was as the candidate of the twelve delegates from Maine. Moreover, his strength in New England would probably be at his disposal even should he become the candidate of New York.

Should there be a change of sentiment in regard to the results of the war with Spain it is even feared by President McKinley's friends that Reed's anti-expansion views and his freedom from responsibility for the now policy would make him strong in the convention.

## CONGRESSMAN HILBORN.

Funeral Held at Congregational Church in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Funeral services over the remains of ex-Representative Samuel G. Hilborn of California were held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the First Congregational Church. The casket containing the remains was brought from the chapel of Garfield Hospital shortly after noon and deposited in front of the chancel in the church. The casket was covered with flowers and wreaths were placed beside it, the offerings of the many friends of the deceased in Washington.

Many people well known in the official and social life of the Capitol were present to pay a last tribute. Hilborn's wife and daughter were escorted into the church by Crosby S. Noyes. The services commenced with an organ prelude by Dr. J. W. Bischoff, who played Beethoven's "Marche Funebre." The devotional exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman.

## GLASS DEALERS SMILE.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), April 20.—The American Glass Company has advanced prices of window glass 10 per cent, to take effect at once.

## U. S. CABEL SHIP

Steamer Nero With Deep Sea Sounding Apparatus.

## THE OFFICERS AND CREW

Capt. Belknap in Command—Detailed from Washington—Vessel to Go to Yokohama.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The United States cable ship Nero anchored off the harbor at 6 o'clock last evening, ten days from San Francisco. Pilot Lorenzon was outside to meet the vessel but his services were not desired and going alongside the pilot boat received the seven bags of mail and a lot of papers for local newspapers.

The Nero sailed from San Francisco April 22nd, bringing two days' later news.

The officers of the Nero are: Captain Charles Belknap; executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Hodges; navigating officer, Lieut. John Hood; Lieutenants, Marbury Johnston, J. P. McGinnis; ensigns, J. J. Raby and J. H. Roys; chief engineer, D. M. Garrison; assistant surgeon, F. E. McCullough; assistant paymaster, H. R. Insley, and a crew of eighty-eight men.

Capt. Belknap is a cable expert and was especially detailed from the Bureau of Navigation at Washington. He is noted as a scientific man and was for many years a professor of mathematics at Annapolis.

The Nero is fitted up with all the apparatus for deep sea soundings and has been undergoing repairs since her arrival at Mare Island four months ago for this special trip. Three thousand tons on board will not make it necessary for her to coal here and she will sail on her mission next Friday morning.

From Honolulu the Nero sails direct for Midway Island, thence to Guam, the east coast of Luzon and Yokohama in the order named. Soundings will be made every ten miles. On the return trip the Nero will sail the peculiar zigzag twenty-mile course adopted by cable surveyors, being at an angle of 60 degrees with the direct line, thus forming an isosceles triangle with a base of ten miles at which a sounding will be made.

No definite time can be set for the return of the Nero to this port, but everything will be pushed so that the result of the survey may be had at Washington as early as possible.

## GILMORE AND MEN.

MANILA, April 20.—Admiral Dewey made a statement today in regard to the Yorktown's expedition to Balir and the loss of Lieut. Gilmore and fourteen men. He said that the Spanish garrison had refused or failed to surrender when the war ended and the Yorktown was sent to secure its release. He said N. Gilmore's orders were to sound the mouth of the river, but he had gone into the river and around a bend out of sight of the Yorktown and had disappeared. They were either captured or killed by the Spanish garrison or the 400 insurgents besieging the place.

Gen. Rios declared today that the Balir garrison might not have known that Spain and the United States were at peace.

He sent an officer to them in January to inform them, but thinks it possible that they regarded it as a rebel trap. He thinks the Americans were shot by the rebels.

## More Exchange Seats.

The Stock Exchange went into executive session yesterday morning after the regular meeting. It was decided to increase the membership fee from \$1000 to \$2500, and the number of seats from twelve to fifteen.

## MILLIONS FOR A MINE.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Col.), April 9.—The Gazette to-day says: Positive cable dispatches received by the Gazette announce the actual sale of the Independence mine to an English syndicate. The price is \$10,000,000.

W. S. Stratton, the local overseer of the property and owner of the same up to the time of the consummation of the deal, and his secretary, W. A. Ramsay, have been in London attending to all the details of the transaction.

The deal includes besides the Independence mine about 100 acres of surrounding territory in the Cripple Creek district.

## YELLOW FEVER CURED.

BUENOS AYRES, April 20.—A dispatch from Montevideo announces that Sanarelli's yellow fever serum is being used with marked success. Several persons have been cured.

## MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending April 30, 1899, was 87, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	18	From 30 to 40.....	6
From 1 to 5.....	5	From 40 to 50.....	2
From 5 to 10.....	4	From 50 to 60.....	1
From 10 to 20.....	4	From 60 to 70.....	1
From 20 to 30.....	13	Over 70.....	10
Total.....	87		
Unattended.....	20		

## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

April 1899.....	40	April 1897.....	50
April 1894.....	60	April 1898.....	108
April 1895.....	62	April 1899.....	87
April 1896.....	69		

## CAUSE OF DEATH.

Appendicitis.....	1	Fever Typhoid.....	4
Apoplexy.....	1	Gastritis.....	1
Abscess.....	1	Hemorrhage.....	2
Bronchitis.....	5	Heart disease.....	4
Bright's Disease.....	1	Infantile.....	3
Consumption.....	12	Measles.....	1
Convulsions.....	2	Measles.....	1
Carcinoma.....	1	Nephritis.....	1
Catarh.....	1	Old Age.....	8
Diarrhoea.....	2	Paralysis.....	2
Dropsy.....	1	Perforation of Intestine.....	1
Disease of Spine.....	2	Testicles.....	1
Debility.....	2	Syphilis.....	1
Exhaustion.....	1	Tonsillitis.....	1
Euteritis.....	1	Unknown.....	6
Fever, Intermittent.....	1		
Malaria.....	1		

Wards.....	1	2	3	4	5	Out
Dentists.....	19	26	18	9	15	0
Non-Residents.....	3					
Annual death rate per 1000 for month.....	9.83					
Native-born.....	51.13					
Asiatcs.....	27.37					
All Others.....	12.48					

C. B. REYNOLDS,  
Agent Board of Health.

## Obtainable Portuguese.

(Translated for the Advertiser from the Portuguese newspaper "A Madeira," March 22, 1899.)

A petition to the King has been sent over from Demarara, signed by 600 Portuguese who ask for free transportation as emigrants to any of our colonies in view of their great distress due to the absolute impossibility of obtaining employment in British Guiana.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgetstown, Pa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

The labor question will be again discussed at a meeting of President Dole and the planters next Monday.



STARRETT'S  
FINE TOOLS

Just Received By the  
Pacific Hardware Co.  
LIMITED.

Also, Full Lines of

Leather,  
Horse and  
Mule Collars,  
Castile Soap  
Rubber Hose,  
Rat Traps.

A Car-load of  
Garland Stoves,

FROM THE  
MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co.  
—LIMITED—

Fort and Merchant Streets,

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
TELEPHONE 121.

## THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY  
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.  
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Chicago, U. S. A.

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 40,000 quotations of prices, weights, etc., and contains over 800 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it, and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide; we give it away. To induce you to use our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Island Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,  
111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'S New York Line.

The bark Foohing Suey will leave New York on April 5th, for Honolulu. The bark Iolani will leave New York on or about May 15, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 77 Kilby street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Honolulu Agents.

## Hawaiian Scenic Photos

Whether you want to buy now or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of

Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none.

A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Lahala folder could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island View. in our Show Case at the Post Office.

## KING BROS.

110 HOTEL ST.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, etc. Price from 25c. to \$1.00. Sold everywhere. Prepared by J. C. Clarke, M.D., Lowell, Mass.

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## TIMELY TOPICS

April 12th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense. If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

## Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves.

Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

## Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

## Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.  
307 FORT ST.

## Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

## EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

## DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

## VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.



## COST OF CABEL

Scientist Estimates on the Honolulu Line.

WILL BE GREAT REACHES

Systems Now in Use—Necessity for Communication—The Landing Places.

A Pacific ocean submarine cable long enough to reach from San Francisco via Honolulu, Manila and Yokohama to Auckland would cost \$16,200,000, and the vessels, depots and laying of the cable are not included in this figure.

This is what Professor George Davidson told an interested audience in the Academy of Sciences last evening. The lecture was under the auspices of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, and began with prelude on deep-sea sounding and life. The lecturer stated that enough was known of life in the ocean depths to show how little is known. "A whole world of fishes," said he, "come to the surface of the ocean at night and return to the depths of several hundreds of fathoms at daybreak. Fish follow zones of temperature, and Norwegian as well as French fishermen have found a thermometer as useful as a hook or net in catching fish. There are deep-sea carnivorous mollusks which can never be obtained alive, because they live at such depths and under such pressure that when brought to the surface they are shapeless masses; they literally fall to pieces. A large majority of deep-sea crustacea have lost their eyes entirely, or at most have but rudimentary organs of sight. On the other hand, the faculty of vision in some deep-sea fish is very remarkable. They have intensely luminous fins to guide them, or carry beacons on their heads."

These were some of the statements made by Professor Davidson in the course of his comment as to discoveries made by different deep-sea exploration expeditions. Then he turned his attention to submarine cables, and gave a rapid review of what had been done since the first cable was successfully laid across the Atlantic in 1858. The lecturer said that the war with Spain and its outcome in the acquisition, not alone of the Hawaiian Islands but Guam and the Philippines, had made a sub-Pacific cable a necessity. The distances, however, are enormous, the knowledge of the sea bottom very limited, and the risk of submarine earthquakes great. "The longest cable at present is 3,200 miles," said he, "and its greatest depth is 2,500 fathoms. The shortest cable distance via Honolulu to San Bernardino straits and Manila would be 7,025 miles, and would cost at least \$1,200 a mile. As 10 per cent. must be allowed for slack, the length actually laid of such a cable would be not less than 7,700 miles, and the cost \$9,240,000. If the cable be continued to Japan another \$1,500,000 must be added, and if to Auckland the total cost of the cable would be about \$16,200,000. Plans are being put in proper shape by the United States Government, however, and the cable will some day be a fact."

Professor Davidson gave an account of the laying of cables and their dimensions at different depths. Incidentally he stated that the Farallones would not be a good place for a cable landing; but that the submarine valley of the bay of Monterey would be admirably suited for such a landing.

## THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

A stick and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time of day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a young fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have harmonized. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now, when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to want a travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very heyday of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with the crust and with all that the crust stood for or represented.

His own account of the circumstances runs thus:—"Up to October, 1893, I had been a strong, healthy, and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul, nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm. My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about

the chest. A short, distressing cough settled upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance.

"Although only a young man of twenty-six I was obliged to hobble about with a stick, and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors sounded me and said I was in a consumption.

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Misled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected, treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is not afflicted with, and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications—his true disease—which, unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally employed.

"They gave me cod-liver oil," he continued, "and medicines, but I got no better. In deed, I was so low-spirited and miserable I didn't care what became of me. As time passed I grew weaker and weaker.

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Waimate, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and my food giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a dry crust. I have since had good health. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquiries to me. (Signed) Isaiah Lewis, 124, Waimate, York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust" (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement swift-coming weakness; and then the *prone position*, when help is vain. Mother Seigel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the crust for the stick. It cured his dyspepsia.

## FALL WAS FATAL.

Portuguese Stone Mason's Death By Accident.

Jose Esteves Carvalho was dashed to death from the stone wall of the Bishop Museum annex yesterday afternoon at about half-past four.

He was working on one of the walls of the new addition and was about twenty feet from the ground. He leaned over to see if the buckets of mortar were coming up all right when suddenly he lost his balance. Straight down he fell. His head struck a mass of building stones which was gathered at the foot of the wall. Death must have been instantaneous as the skull was crushed and the neck broken.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, as coroner, immediately summoned W. T. Schmidt, W. Lucas, C. Dement, S. Lester, W. Buchanan and F. Angus to act as a jury. After viewing the remains and the scene of the accident it was decided to form the verdict at 2:30 this afternoon.

The deceased leaves a widow and five children, the eldest being ten years of age. In addition to the death yesterday two others have occurred from the same family within but a short time. They were those of the dead man's brother-in-law and mother-in-law. The family is in straitened circumstances and the case of the unfortunates is called to the attention of charitably inclined people of the city. The funeral will take place this afternoon. Deceased was not a member of any of the societies of the colony.

## Prominent Native Gone.

Jesse Amara, one of the old and respected kamaainas, died yesterday morning. Pneumonia was the cause of death. The deceased was 74 years old and leaves a large family. He has been a prominent figure in his day, having formerly represented Waiakua in the Legislature. The remains were taken to Waiakua where they will be interred today.

## \$100,000,000 FOR CHARITY.

LONDON, April 20.—Baroness Hirsch leaves a fortune of \$124,000,000. She bequeaths \$20,000,000 to her relatives. The state receives a tax of \$4,800,000 on her legacies.

She gives \$1,200,000 to the Hirsch fund in New York, \$600,000 to the Board of Guardians in London, \$2,000,000 to the Jewish Colonization Association in London, \$120,000 to the Hirsch Institute in Montreal.

The rest is to be divided among charitable institutions of Vienna, Budapest, Brunn, Brussels and other cities of the continent.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doane's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

## CENSUS OF 1900

Hawaii Will Go Into the Book of States.

Information From Washington—Some Odd Nations—Growth of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The first American census of Hawaii will be one of the features of the present administration of the Census Bureau. Preliminary work has already begun. Government officials in the Hawaiian Islands have been communicated with in reference to the appointment of a supervisor. This official will be an American resident of the Islands, and it is understood the enumerators, over whom he will have supervision, will be natives.

It is the understanding of the officers of the census that the population of the Islands is approximately 110,000, divided among the different races as follows:

Hawaiians and mixed blood, 39,000; Japanese, 25,000; Chinese, 21,500; Portuguese, 15,000; Americans, 4,000; British, 2,250; Germans and other Europeans, 2,000; Polynesians and miscellaneous, 1,250.

These people are distributed among the Islands as follows: Hawaii, 83,285; Maui, 17,726; Oahu, 40,205; Kauai, 15,228; Molokai, 2,307; Lanai, 105; Niihau, 164.

One of the interesting features of the Hawaiian census will be the enumeration of lepers. It is presumed that not all the lepers have been isolated, and the census will seek to develop accurate and reliable information concerning the status of the disease.

One of the aims of the insular census will be to gather statistics as to illiteracy in the Islands. The census will show a great deal of valuable matter concerning trade and commerce of the Islands. At present the Islands grow, export and sell more than \$15,000,000 worth of produce annually.

It is the belief among those who preside over the census that the commerce of these Islands will eventually assume vast proportions. The exports of sugar from Hawaii in 1896 amounted in value to \$14,932,172, while all other exports together, including rice, coffee, bananas, wool, hides and pineapples, only amounted to \$583,053.

## PERKINS' PLAN.

The California Senator Would Send Lepers to this Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—In view of the agitation against the reconstruction of the Pesthouse at Twenty-sixth and De Haro streets, Mayor Phelan has deemed it proper to make public his correspondence with Senator Perkins, to whom he addressed a letter on April 1st, asking him to use his influence to secure permission from the Federal authorities to transfer the lepers to the settlement at Molokai.

In reply Senator Perkins stated that he concurred in the views of the Mayor that the support of the lepers was an unjust burden upon the people of San Francisco, and gave assurances of his co-operation in the effort to effect their removal. He was inclined to the opinion, however, that the Federal authorities would decline to grant the desired permission on the ground that the Hawaiian laws were still and would be in full force and effect until Congress shall have provided the necessary legislation for the government of the new territory. The Commissioners appointed by the President, which visited the Islands last year, he stated, have formulated a bill for their territorial government, which had been introduced into both branches of Congress and referred to committees. Until this bill becomes a law Senator Perkins is of the opinion that the object in view cannot be attained; but when the resolution shall have been adopted he gives his assurance that the matter will be presented to President McKinley.

## A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.



## Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. NEWBERRY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

## California Fertilizer Works

Office: 627 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent use in chemical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

49.

This is the Columbia model that is having such a great run in the States and here. This is also the model that the price is to be raised on. We have been notified that in future we will have to pay \$5.00 more for them and when our present stock on this model is sold we will have to follow the price up. As long as they last \$5.00 will be the price, when this lot is sold and new ones come they will have to be \$5.50.

With a large number of models in both COLUMBIAS AND RAMBLERS to pick from the right place to get a wheel, is,

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....\$3,753,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichmarks.....6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies.....101,800,000  
Total reichmarks.....107,800,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichmarks.....8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies.....85,000,000  
Total reichmarks.....93,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO., Limited.

North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,  
£13,558,000.  
Authorized Capital—£2,000,000  
Subscribed.....2,750,000  
Paid up Capital.....687,500 0  
Fire Funds.....2,748,818 7 6  
Life and Annuity Funds.....10,127,670 1 6  
£13,558,000 0 0  
Revenue Fire Branch.....1,061,577 8 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,376,611 1 6  
£2,438,189 0 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER &amp; CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle &amp; Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 2.  
Am. bktn. George C. Perkins, Maas, 62 days from Newcastle with coal.  
U. S. S. Nero, on cable survey, 10 days from San Francisco.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 9 hrs. from Kananali; 3967 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Schr. Lady, Martin, 10 hrs. from Koolau.

Wednesday, May 3.  
U. S. S. Badger, Miller, 7 days from San Francisco.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapa; 2600 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.  
Stmr. Kiloana, Thompson, from Kapa; 4150 bags sugar for Alexander & Baldwin.  
Am. bk. Topgallant, Lundwaldt, 22 days from Port Blakely, with lumber (in office).

Thursday, May 4.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dudolt, from Maui.  
Schr. Ada, Nelson, from Hawaii.  
Stmr. Iwailani, Gregory, from Makaweli; 5000 bags sugar to Alexander & Baldwin.  
U. S. S. transport Morgan City, Capt. John E. Lombard, U. S. N., from San Francisco, April 25.  
Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, P. Colly, from San Francisco, April 21; 400 tons general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Am. schr. Fred E. Sander, Svenson, from Ludlow, April 17; lumber to Wilder & Co.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 8 hrs. from Waimanalo.  
Br. stmr. Coptic, Sealby, 6 days 20 hrs. from San Francisco; paxs. and mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 2.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Nawiliwili.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.  
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Lahaina.  
Am. schr. Carrier Dove, C. W. Brandt, Port Townsend, in ballast.

Wednesday, May 3.  
Stmr. Maui, Weisbarth, Kihel.  
Am. bk. Martha Davis, Friis, San Francisco.  
Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco.

Thursday, May 4.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dudolt, Kaunakakai.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapa.  
Stmr. Kiloana, Thompson, Makaweli.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kilauea.  
Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, L. H. Hubbard, San Francisco.  
Am. schr. William Renton, Puget Sound, in ballast.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hanalei.  
Stmr. Iwa, Kauffman, Oahu ports.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived, April 20, Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, from Oregon.  
EUKEKA—Sailed, April 21, schr. Jessie Minor, for Honolulu.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, April 21, bk. C. D. Bryant, for Honolulu, cleared, April 21, bktn. W. H. Diamond, for Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Sailed, April 21, schr. Pioneer, for Honolulu.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, April 25, U. S. S. Morgan City, Lombard; schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, for Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, April 25, Br. S. Mowara, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, April 22, Haw. bk. Willcott, Peabody, from Honolulu; April 23, bktn. Archer, Calhoun, 23 days from Hilo. Sailed, April 22, Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, for Honolulu; bktn. W. H. Diamond, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, April 22, Br. S. S. Doric, from Honolulu.  
PORT GAMBLE—Sailed, April 22, bktn. Skagit, for Honolulu.

NEAH BAY—April 23, passed out, Br. S. S. Aorangi, for Honolulu.

MANILA—Arrived, April 26, stmr. Zealandia, hence, March 25.

NAGASAKI—Sailed, April 26, stmr. Valencia, for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, April 26, schr. Albert Meyer, from Kapa; April 27, stmr. Australia, from Honolulu; ship Star of Bengal, from Honolulu; schr. Muriel, from Honolulu. Sailed, U. S. A. T. Senator and U. S. A. T. Ohio, for Honolulu.

## ISLAND PORTS.

KAHULUI—Arrived, April 27, schr. Olga, from San Francisco; schr. Mildred, from San Francisco.

## FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Am. schr. H. C. Wright, to load lumber at Tacoma for Honolulu.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

The first cargo of sugar loaded at the new landing of the Pioneer plantation at Kananali arrived on the Ke Au Hou last night. Capt. Mosher is vastly pleased with the quick work of the big crane there. He can load 800 bags an hour. At the old landing 300 bags was the average.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From Kapa ports, per stmr. Kiloana, May 3.—P. W. Glade and wife, Dr. Sandow, J. Cook.  
From Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, May 3.—Dr. T. T. French.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Coptic, May 4.—For Honolulu: Mrs. M. L. Sawyer, H. M. Martin, Mrs. H. M. Martin, J. H. Hoppa, Mrs. J. H. Hoppa, Geo. P. Bidwell, Mrs. Geo. P. Bidwell, C. N. Weaver, Miss Stella Jerome, J. G. Anderson, Mrs. J. G. Anderson, M. L. May, A. Wilhoit, Mrs. A. Wilhoit, Alex. Mitchell, Geo. S. Evans, Dr. Iga Mori, Mrs. Mori, Sherman Clarke, Mrs. Sherman Clarke, For Yokohama: U. Odin, Hon. C. Morla Vicuna, Mrs. M. Vicuna, Miss Paz Vicuna, Miss Carmen Vicuna, Miss H. Vicuna, Master Carlos Vicuna, Miss Manfredo, Miss Francisco, Rev. C. K. Cummings, Mrs. C. K. Cummings and child, B. C. Howard, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Miss Howard, Miss Gladys Howard, For Kobe: F. B. Abenheim, For Shanghai: T. Fairhurst, Miss Ella E. Glover, Rev. J. W. Love, Mrs. J. W. Love, L. Rosenthal, Mrs. L. Rosenthal and infant, Dr. John Fryer, Mrs. John Fryer, For Hongkong: Mrs. L. R. Tuttle, Com. S. M. Ackley, Linn Boyd Porter (Albert Ross), W. E. Cumbach, O. M. Gehlsen.  
From San Francisco, per bk. C. D. Bryant, May 4.—Mrs. M. K. Vivien, the Misses H. Van Dierling, E. Van Dierling, Kate Timmons, Nellie Timmons, M. P. Field, Messrs. M. Grennan, U. S. Leet, W. B. McCormick, A. R. G. McCormick.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Iwailani, May 4.—H. Morrison, G. Goodacre, Mr. Horcher, Mrs. F. W. Meier, Miss Kallanonehu and 14 on deck.

## Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 2.—G. C. Alferitz and wife, Henry Espinda, T. J. Higgins, T. H. Macdonald, J. M. Oat, Rev. I. H. Evans, C. S. Shanklin, G. F. Mayfield, H. M. Giddings, Mrs. Frank Spencer, Mr. Singleherse, H. Hawhurst, J. Miss Stephens, Miss Monroe, Mrs. Deemer, George Kettle, wife and three children, E. P. Bishop, Dr. Maxwell, Elder Joseph G. Mangham.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 2.—Mrs. J. W. Wolf, the Misses Wolf, Mrs. W. H. Winchester, A. W. Van Valkenburg and wife, W. L. Castle, Mrs. Kumukahi, Mrs. Von Tempsey, Miss McGowan, R. E. Maynard, A. N. Kepolaki.

For Kapa, per stmr. Mikahala, May 2.—Dr. Derby, Mr. Sillman, Chas. Rice, Mr. Lucas, H. Kapa, F. Jacobs, C. Sal, G. A. Davis, D. Dayton, Dr. H. P. Puerger, F. Defriest, Ah Chew, Miss E. H. Nauke.

For San Francisco, per bktn. S. G. Wilder, May 3.—T. B. Kelly.  
For San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, May 4.—Mrs. Pengelly, Mrs. E. F. Barnes.

## Due in May.

Vessel. Am. bk. ... Clipperton Island Albany, Ger. bk. ... Westport City of Adelaide, Br. bk. ... Newcastle King Arthur, Br. ship ... Newcastle Blairmore, Br. ship ... Newcastle Robert Sudden, Am. bk. ... Newcastle Amptitrite, Br. ship ... London Kilikat, Am. bktn. ... Port Ludlow Standard, Am. ship ... Seattle Alcaide, Am. schr. ... Gray's Harbor Planter, Am. bk. ... San Francisco W. H. Dimond, Am. bktn. ... S. F. Mary E. Foster, Am. schr. ... S. F. Mohlen, Am. bk. ... S. F. Andrew Welch, Haw. ship ... S. F. Star of Russia, Haw. ship ... Dep. Bay Chas. R. Wilson, Am. schr. Gray's Harbor Pioneer, Am. schr. ... Gray's Harbor Razboynik, Russ. M. W. ... Valparaiso Foohing Suey—Haw. bk. ... New York John C. Potter, Am. bk. ... Newcastle Inca, Am. schr. ... Newcastle

## Due in June.

Wega, Ger. ship ... London

## Due in July.

George Curtis, Am. ship ... New York

## Due in August.

Emily F. Whitney, Am. ship ... New York

## CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU.

Harvester, Am. bk. ... Newcastle Bundaleer, Chil. bk. ... Newcastle Buterpe, Haw. ship ... Newcastle Star of Italy, Haw. ship ... Newcastle Movelty, Am. schr. ... Newcastle Robert Sudden, Am. bk. ... Newcastle Golden Shore, Am. schr. ... Newcastle Addenda, Am. bktn. ... Newcastle Louisiana, Am. schr. ... Newcastle Yonemite, Am. ship ... Newcastle Liane Vase, Am. schr. ... Newcastle Reager, Am. ship ... Newcastle Wm. Bowden, Am. schr. ... Newcastle Colusa, Am. bk. ... Newcastle H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk. ... Liverpool Kilmorey, Br. ship ... London J. C. Glade, Ger. bk. ... London Klafausa, Br. bk. ... London La Escocesa, Br. bk. ... New York Foong Suey, Haw. bk. ... New York Helen Brewer, Haw. ship ... New York Obad Baxter, Am. bk. ... New York Iolani, Haw. bk. ... New York Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship ... Norfolk

## Memorial Day.

At the regular meeting of Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R., last evening committees were appointed to arrange for the observance of Memorial Day, the 30th inst. A general invitation will be extended to all soldiers and sailors to participate.

The invitation of Rev. Mr. Gardner of the Christian church (a G. A. R. comrade) to attend services the Sunday evening preceding Memorial Day was accepted by the Post.

Capt. F. S. Dodge is still confined to his home in Punahou and two other members of the family are ill also.

Stuart G. Masters, editor of the University of California's Blue and Gold for this year, has been dismissed from college on account of his criticisms of members of the faculty. His father is a well known Berkeley divine.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Defiance has been chartered for sugar to San Francisco.  
The German bark H. Hackfeld is on the berth at Liverpool for Honolulu.

The bark Ceylon's cargo, for San Francisco consisted of 15,905 bags of sugar, valued at \$79,389.

Capt. Hilbus, of the tug Elen, is on the sick list and his place is temporarily filled by Capt. Louis Everett.  
The barkentine S. N. Castle, with 14,842 bags of sugar, valued at \$65,718, sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

The sloop Spray has been overhauled, painted and tightened up generally and is now sailing under a new name—the Dewey.

The United States army transport Morgan City was to have sailed for Honolulu on April 24th according to latest advices, which would make her due today, her usual time being nine days.

The little Mokoli is now making regular trips twice a week to Molokai and Lanai. She arrived in port yesterday morning and sailed again in the afternoon, having on board a number of laborers for Maunaloa plantation.

The schooner Robert Lewers will finish discharging her cargo of general merchandise next Saturday and load sugar next week with quick despatch for San Francisco, sailing thence to Eureka for a cargo of lumber for Kananakali.

Coal from the wreck of the Edward O'Brien has now ceased to be of interest to the boat boys. Wallie Davis, of Sumner's Island, has employed natives at \$1 a day to bring in the coal washed up on that portion of the reef belonging to the Sumner estate.

Including the Iroquois, five United States steamers are now here. The Newport is still at the Waikiki end of Pacific Mail and sails at noon for Manila, the Badger is anchored in naval row; the Nero is in the office and the Morgan City is at Oceanic wharf. The Coptic's passengers today will see quite a naval display in this harbor.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.  
U. S. A. T. Newport, Saunders, San Francisco, April 30.  
U. S. S. Nero, Belknap, San Francisco, May 2.  
U. S. S. Badger, Miller, San Francisco, May 3.  
U. S. A. T. Morgan City, Lombard, San Francisco, May 4.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
Am. stmr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Hilo, Dec. 11.  
Br. ship Carnedd Llewellyn, Griffiths, Liverpool, March 9.  
Am. ship J. B. Thomas, Lermond, Newcastle, March 19.

Br. bk. Addeley, Lindfors, Newcastle, April 6.  
Haw. schr. Honolulu, Thronagley, Newcastle, April 6.  
Am. schr. Wm. Renton, Jansen, Port Townsend, April 6.  
Am. ship S. P. Hitchcock, Hilo, April 12.

Am. schr. Defiance, Blum, Newcastle, April 14.  
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, April 16.  
Am. schr. Erskine S. Phelps, Graham, San Francisco, April 16.

Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.  
Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, April 22.  
Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Seattle, April 22.

Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Banneche, Newcastle, April 24.  
Am. schr. H. Bendixon, Olsen, Newcastle, April 25.  
Am. schr. Negus, Manha, San Diego, April 25.

Am. schr. Port George, Morse, San Francisco, April 25.  
Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, April 26.  
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco, April 27.

Haw. bk. Himalaya, Dearborn, Newcastle, April 28.  
Am. ship Aryan, Whittier, Norfolk, April 28.  
Am. schr. Repeat, Olsen, Port Blakely, April 30.

Am. schr. F. S. Redfield, Birkholm, Port Gamble.  
Am. schr. Otille Pjord, Segethorst, Eureka, April 30.  
Am. bktn. Geo. C. Perkins, Maas, Newcastle, May 2.

Am. bk. Topgallant, Lundwaldt, Port Blakely, May 3.  
Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colley, San Francisco, May 4.  
Am. schr. Fred E. Sander, Svenson, Port Ludlow, May 4.

## The New Bank.

Mr. Lilenthal of San Francisco, who is to be heavily interested in the new bank of local people and the Seligman and Perry S. Heath, is expected to reach Honolulu this week yet. Upon Mr. Lilenthal's arrival a home for the new business will be chosen. A number of locations are under consideration. It is the present intention, that the new bank shall open its doors about the middle of June. The latest announcement made is that the trust and loan department will be made attractive to all.

## Two Fine Residences.

Among the new plans of H. L. Kerr & Co. are those for a new \$7000 residence on Thurston Avenue for Auditor-General Austin, and for a residence to be built at Hilo for J. R. Wilson. The feature of the latter is a large social hall on the second floor.

Gen. Eagan left Washington on April 27 for San Antonio, Tex., and is on his way to these islands.

## THEY DO NOT BUY BY AUTHORITY.

## Shipowners Fail to Patronize Honolulu People.

So Says a Well Known Master—He Considers That There Should Be Reciprocity.

Honolulu, May 3rd, 1899.

Editor Pacific Commercial Advertiser.  
Dear Sir:—A visitor to this city seeing the crowded condition of the shipping in this port, would very naturally conclude that the merchants and traders who are dealers in ships' supplies and the mechanics who attend to the repairs and wants of shipping should be doing a very brisk business—but such is in fact not the case.

The only sail loft here, were it not for the little local business, could not make enough to pay its rent, and a blacksmith depending entirely on work from California vessels would have to go hungry sometimes. The shipwrights are only dragging out a precarious existence with the help of all the local work, and if they depended entirely on the seagoing vessels they simply could not exist at all, and as for the business of furnishing provisions and stores, one very small store would not have very much trouble in supplying the demands of all the vessels in the harbor. This is not as it should be. The vessels in the Honolulu and Pacific Coast trade making, as most of them are, a handsome living out of that trade, every penny of which comes from Honolulu, ought to be willing to do what they can to help along those who make it possible for them to enjoy this lucrative trade.

To the objection that the price for everything is higher than at San Francisco or elsewhere on the Pacific coast, the answer may be that naturally enough it is so—the vessel has received her freight which, in some instances, is much more than the merchant's profit on the same goods—and it is not much wonder if by the time the merchant has the goods in his store the costs have run up so that he cannot afford to sell them at less than 25 per cent above San Francisco prices.

It is a cold blooded business proposition I know—to buy always in the cheapest market, and I am told that some of our shipmasters have positive orders from their managing owners to buy nothing whatever in Honolulu that they can possibly get along without—and this line of vessels is the best supported of any that comes to Honolulu.

I have often heard it said that anyone who allows Christianity, or charity, or philanthropy, or sympathy, or sentiment to interfere with his business, will surely get left—and from my observation in my few years wandering on this sublimity sphere, I am of the opinion that the statement is very nearly correct.

All of the shipowners and shipmasters in this trade have heard of the word "Reciprocity." Some of them know what it means. But there are none of them that act up to the meaning of the word. None at all. I maintain that it would be nothing more than what is just and right for all the vessels that are largely owned here to do all they can in the way of business here—and not draw all their money out of the country without putting anything back.

My reason for troubling you with this letter is that I saw a worthy mechanic about the streets this morning who told me he had nothing to do—and the harbor full of vessels upon which he depended for his business.

While everybody and everything about seemed full of life and business, this man is obliged to remain idle, because the vessels which are sharing in this business life and prosperity and having work in his line, prefer to wait until they get to San Francisco; they can get it done cheaper there.

Trusting this will wake up some of our shipowners and shipmasters, I am yours very respectfully.

WM. G. GOODMAN.

## DIED.

AMARA—At Kapalama, in this city, May 1, 1899, Jesse Amara, of Wailua, Oahu; aged 74 years.

B. C. Howard, a through passenger by the Coptic, is the O. & O. agent at Yokohama.

## FOR SALE

400x225, containing 90,000 square feet, and a little over 2 acres, occupying half a block.

On account of intended removal to Waikiki, residence of G. P. Castle, Esq., corner of Kinau and Kapiolani streets. This is one of the most desirable residence sections of this city, high ground, good drainage, fine trees (both ornamental and fruit) beautiful shrubbery, with house in perfect condition, consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath and best sanitary plumbing, large closets to all bed rooms, wide verandas.  
Also Cottage in grounds of two rooms, bath and toilet, mosquito proof. This property must be seen to be appreciated.

For further particulars apply

Gear, Lansing & Co.

JUDD BUILDING.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE—OLAA.

## PUNA, HAWAII.

Notice is hereby given that lessees of Oiaia lots under leases from Commissioners of Crown Lands, who have not taken up additional land under the terms of Part IX of Land Act 1895, may make application for the additional land to which they may be entitled under the provisions of said part IX, within the portion of New Oiaia Tract, shown and numbered as Lots 100 to 136, on plan in office of E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, and in Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

Such applications must be made at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, on or after June 6th, and before July 1st, 1899.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

Dated, April 24, 1899. 2068-3f

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Honolulu, H. I., April 22nd, 1899.

## NOTICE.

Holders of Hawaiian Government Bonds of the following dates and denominations, are hereby notified that on and after maturity of the next coupon, interest will cease.

The principal of said bonds will be paid on presentation at the next due date of the coupon.

## ACT OF OCTOBER 24th, 1890.

Stock A, Bond No. 31, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Stock A, Bond No. 32, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Stock A, Bond No. 33, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Stock A, Bond No. 34, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Stock A, Bond No. 35, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Stock A, Bond No. 36, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Stock A, Bond No. 37, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Stock A, Bond No. 38, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Stock A, Bond No. 39, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Stock A, Bond No. 40, Date	Dec. 11, 1890	\$1,000.00
Total		\$10,000.00

(Signed) S. M. DAMON,  
2064-3f Minister of Finance.

## REGISTRATION NOTICE.

The Board of Registration of voters for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai will hold meetings as follows: Monday and Tuesday, May 8th and 9th, 1899, 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., Lahaina Court House.  
Wednesday, May 10, 1899, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., Olowalu Plantation Office.  
Friday and Saturday, May 12th and 13th, 1899, Pukoo Court House, Molokai and Lanai.

Adjourned meetings and evening sessions will be held when necessary.  
F. W. HARDY,  
F. WITTECK,  
R. C. SEARLE,  
Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai and Lanai. 2068-2w

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed executor under the last will and testament of Low How, deceased, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu:

Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Low How, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at the office of Hyman Brothers, on Queen street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated, Honolulu, May 3, 1899.  
ISIDOR RUBINSTEIN,  
Executor under the last will and testament of Low How, deceased.  
2069-4fP

## NOTICE

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HONOKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

Shareholders in the above company are requested forthwith to deliver their Certificates of Stock to the Secretary for the purpose of having same re-issued in shares of the denomination of \$20.00 each. The Secretary will issue receipts for Certificates delivered him which can be held by the owner (or other party at interest), until such time as the \$20 shares are delivered. No Certificates for \$20 shares will be issued until all Certificates for \$100 shares are surrendered.

Secretary Honokaa Sugar Company.  
Dated Honolulu, May 4, 1899.

The Stockbook of the Honokaa Sugar Company, will be closed to transfers from May 4 to May 15th inclusive.

Secretary Honokaa Sugar Company.  
Dated Honolulu, May 4, 1899.  
5224—2069-3f

ONE CORLISS ENGINE, 14x30 in., in first class condition—to be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,  
2058-8f

STAMPS FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF OLD HAWAIIAN and foreign stamps for sale.

Address, P. M. Box, 43. 5217

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Wong Chin But, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Wong Chow, a creditor of said intestate, and praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to Wong Chow, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 1st, A. D. 1899.  
By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS,  
Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of George Robert Mahony, late of Liverpool, England, deceased.